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TO SAVE BIG LOSS ITALIANS EVACUATE LEADING POSITIONS

Rome Cheerful, Claiming Austrians' Gain Cost Them 20,000 Casualties

EXHAUSTING MEN

To Support Attack, Twelve Divisions Brought From Servia and Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 20.—An official communique issued yesterday evening reported: In the Adamzello zone, the Italians occupied the crests near Sarcé, capturing thirty prisoners and much material. The Italians evacuated their position at Zagaguatorta, between the Adige and Terraguolo Valley, after an intense bombardment, which lasted for three days, the enemy suffering very heavy losses.

The enemy continued a bombardment with batteries of every caliber against the Italian line from Monte Maggio to Sagliodasplo. This line was evacuated to save useless losses and the Italians retired to positions in the rear, where they are receiving reinforcements.

The Austrians violently bombarded and attacked various points in Val Sugana, but were repulsed everywhere. The Italian artillery was generally active on the entire front.

The communique this evening reported: The attacks of the enemy between the Adige and Terraguolo Valley were repulsed. Then the enemy resumed their violent bombardment of the northern slope of Pasubio, using gas-shells.

The enemy's offensive between Terraguolo and the Upper Astice was valiantly sustained by the Italians and the Austrian attacks on Asiago Plateau, although prepared and supported by a fierce bombardment, were shattered by our firm resistance.

A great aerial raid made by the Austrians on the Venetian Plain did little damage. There were a few casualties at Citidale Moraro.

Rome Is Cheerful

London, May 20.—A cheerful view of the situation on the Italian front is taken in Rome. It is stated that the small successes of the Austrians cost them 20,000 casualties. The spirit of the Italians is splendid in the face of the tremendous artillery fire.

Military experts say that the Austrians are being exhausted and bled. the effects of which will shortly be seen to the advantage of the Italians and the allies.

The Italian line is holding firm against the Austrians, who are unable to claim further successes. The Austrian heir-apparent has arrived at the front and taken over command.

The Tribuna says that the Austrians have brought twelve divisions from Servia and Russia to participate in the offensive, replacing them with third-rate troops, while additional munitions are being sent from Germany. It appears that the offensive is necessary for political reasons, to appease the restlessness of the Austrian people and to forestall the Italian offensive.

The Tribuna assures its readers that the Italians command the position and view the situation with perfect equanimity.

BRITAIN CHANGES TIME

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 21.—All clocks, including the great clock at Greenwich Observatory, which gives the time to the whole country, were advanced one hour at two o'clock this morning, the time fixed as the result of representations made by the railway companies, as the fewest trains were then running.

The change is almost unanimously welcomed, the only note of opposition being at a meeting of Northamptonshire farmers, who yesterday recommended that the new system be ignored in working farms, but not to the extent of defying the railway timetables.

Yuan Is Willing to Retire If Safety Guaranteed And Suitable Successor Chosen

Hunan, Shantung and Szechuen All Voted Against His Retention; Shensi Declares Independence

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 21.—Telegraphic communication between Peking and Tsinanfu has been interrupted since the 18th inst., according to a notification from the Ministry of Communications.

According to reports from the Chinese press, the Cabinet has informed the authorities in the country of the results of the special conference held yesterday in the palace of the President. In case of need, Yuan Shih-k'ai is willing to retire, provided that the delegates of the north and south guarantee his personal safety and his future treatment and choose a suitable successor.

Probably this decision was arrived at because the delegates of the provinces of Hunan, Shantung and Szechuen voted against the retention of Yuan Shih-k'ai as Chief Executive until the convocation of the national assembly.

Telegraphic communication between Peking and the province of Shensi being interrupted, the Government has received no report of the conditions there for three days.

Shensi is Independent

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Sianfu, May 14.—(Delayed in transmission)—Shensi has proclaimed its independence. Fighting has been suspended and negotiations are in progress. Foreigners are safe and are not being molested.

Sianfu is quiet. Both sides appear desirous to avoid further fighting. Foreigners are being well treated by both sides.

Large rebel forces are active north of the Wei River. Sanyuanhsien and Fupinghsien have been occupied, after some fighting. The Chiangchunhsien has been taken and is held as a hostage by the rebels.

Chengtu, May 13.—(Delayed in transmission) — Chang Tsan-ming has arrived at Chungking. It is reported that he will not return here, but is going to Nanking.

General Feng Nuo-ziang has left Suifu for Tzeliutsing. General Liu Piao has gone to Suifu.

It is reported that General Feng is coming northwards, to assist in suppressing the robbers, who continue to grow bolder.

Ignoring Moratorium

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 21.—The Director-General of the Bank of China, Chou Tse-chi, has been appointed acting Minister of Finance and the acting Vice Minister, Li chi-hao, has been appointed Chief of the Salt Administration.

The moratorium remains unobeyed not only in the independent provinces, but also in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Mukden and Kirin.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Peking, in a petition to the Government, requested the latter to conclude a foreign loan, in order to remove the stringency on the financial market.

Strong Telegram to Yuan

Issued by the Intelligence Bureau of the Republican Government of China:

Shanghai, May 22, 1916.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai on the 21st instant wired an identical telegram to the Cabinet Ministers at Peking, Field Marshal Feng Kuo-chang of Nanking, and all the Civil and Military Governors of the provinces to the effect that the only solution of the present crisis is the immediate retirement of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

"The telegram concludes with these words:—'As Yuan Shih-kai has publicly and repeatedly pledged himself to sacrifice his personal interests to the country's good, we request you to urge him to redeem his pledge without further demur."

Austria Is Endeavoring To Contract U.S. Loan

Offers Transfer Fees Of Real Estate in Security; Dislikes Transferring To Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 19.—Austria's financial straits are revealed in intercepted messages received by Reuter's Agency from an official source, which show the desperate efforts made by Austria to obtain loans in the United States. She has even been reduced to offering the transfer fees of real estate as security.

Austria, apparently, has to hypothecate her taxes to secure a loan of even £3,000,000. It is significant that reference is made to the unsuitability of transferring money to Berlin.

EGYPT DEFENCE ARMY IN BRILLIANT ATTACK

Rush Turks' Communications At El Arish; Warships Reduce Fort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, May 19.—A brilliant attack has been made by the British on the important post of El Arish, on the enemy's communications between Syria and Egypt. War-ships bombarded a fort south-west of the town and are believed to have reduced it.

Sea-planes effectively bombarded the enemy's camp. Aeroplanes followed to engage the enemy's air-craft.

Three bombs were dropped among 1,000 marching Turks. All the warships and air-craft returned safely.

Cairo, May 21.—Official:—Doubtless in retaliation for the successful attack on El Arish, two enemy aeroplanes dropped sixteen bombs here, mostly in the Arab quarter. Two civilians were killed, 13 wounded and five soldiers wounded.

Germans Lose 'Plane After Raiding England

Three Machines Drop Numerous Bombs, Killing Soldier, Injuring Two People

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—The Press Bureau issues the following official report:—At least three sea-planes raided the east coast of Kent at 2 o'clock this morning. A dozen explosive bombs were dropped on the Isle of Thanet, but only a few windows were broken.

Twenty-five bombs were dropped in south-east Kent. A soldier was killed and a woman and seaman injured. The damage done was insignificant.

One raider was felled by a naval patrol, off the Belgian coast.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR B. MAHON COMMANDS IN W. EGYPT

Relieved at Head of British Troops at Salonica By Lieut.-Gen. Milne

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 19.—The War Office announces that Lieut.-General Sir Bryan Mahon has assumed command in Western Egypt and Lieut.-General Milne is now commanding the British forces at Salonica.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March "Barataria" .....Sullivan
2.—Overture "Masaniello" ....Auber
3.—Waltz "April Morn" .....Batten
4.—Selection "The Belle of New York" .....Kerker
5.—Intermezzo "Irrawaddy" Thurban
6.—Selection "Carmen" .....Bizet

A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-Charge.

Scene After the Fall of Erzeroum

Here is one of the first pictures to reach here, depicting the fall of Erzeroum, the Turkish stronghold, after a violent attack by the Russians. It shows Turkish peasants amid the ruins of the town watching with curiosity a Russian patrol passing down a street.

SAKKYZ, AN IMPORTANT PERSIAN CITY, TAKEN

Of High Strategic Value; Road Junction Connecting [illegible] miles of [illegible] in [illegible]

(Reuter's Agency War [illegible])

Petrograd, May [illegible] communique [illegible] stated that the day had been uneventful in the way of fighting, except in Persia, where the Russians occupied the town of Sakkyz and advanced to the village of Ban, south of Lake Urmiah.

Sakkyz is situated in Persia, sixty miles east of the Turkish frontier and eighty miles south of Lake Urmiah. It is a highly important strategic point, being at the junction of roads connecting all the Russian armies along the Asia Minor front and also with their rear.

An attempt made by the Germans to take the offensive in the Illukst region and north of Lake Ilion was repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy. Hostilities were confined to artillery and rifle duels on the remainder of the front.

The Russians in the Caucasus continue to advance in the direction of Mosul.

Peking, May 19.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—May 17.—In the region of Lake Dolja, north of Lake Miadzel, at about 8 p.m., the Germans attacked our trenches, with large forces. They succeeded in rushing part of our first line of trenches, but, by a counter-attack, were driven back to their own trenches.

In the region north of Lake Miadzel, during the night of May 14, the enemy heavily bombarded our lines. The enemy's aeroplanes dropped bombs on many points of our lines.

In Galicia, in the region north of the Brazejan road and the Lower Strypa, the enemy attempted to approach our trenches, but were repulsed by our fire.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Diarbekir, our fire checked the Turkish attempt to advance. We are continuing to advance in the direction of Mosul.

May 18.—In the regions of Pulkarn, Olyka and Novo Alexinetz, the enemy attempted to approach our trenches, but were repulsed by our fire. On the remaining sectors the usual firing is taking place.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Diarbekir, vanguard encounters are occurring.

WAR RISKS REDUCED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 21.—War risk rates to the East, via Suez Canal, have been reduced to about 80s. per cent. Western rates also show a declining tendency.

Garvin Sees Solution Of Ireland's Problem In Joint Parliament

Ministry to Include Both Leaders; Mission Immediately In Dublin and Belfast

[illegible]

mission goes to Dublin on Tuesday.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the Observer, this morning, states that the resumption of the Buckingham Palace conference, which broke down before the war, on the narrow question of Tyrone, is the only real method of obtaining a settlement of the Irish question. The basis of the conference should be enlarged to include men like Sir Horace Plunkett but everything depends on Mr. John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson.

The Observer suggests that the former should concede the exclusion of Ulster and the latter should agree to joint sessions of an Irish Parliament, meeting alternately in Dublin and Belfast.

Mr. Garvin believes that the resumption of the Buckingham Palace conference will be Mr. Asquith's main proposal. He says that the success of such a conference might involve a re-construction of the Ministry, which Sir Edward Carson and Mr. John Redmond might conceivably join.

INDIAN EMIGRATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 21.—Lord Sydenham has given notice that he will move for the despatches containing the reasons leading the Raj to recommend the abolition of the indentured emigration of Indians.

REWARD GURKHA OFFICER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—The Gazette states that the Albert Medal, first class, has been conferred on Major C. L. Newall, of the 2nd Gurkhas, for conspicuous gallantry in extinguishing a fire in a large bomb store.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. May 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. May 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru May 26
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.... May 26
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 3
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7

Mails to Arrive:—
The American and Canadian mails of May 4 are due to arrive here on Wednesday, May 24. Left Nagasaki at 4 p.m. yesterday, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

COSSACKS HAVE JOINED UP WITH GEN. GORRINGE

Bold Ride Links [illegible]an And British [illegible]ating In Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

[illegible] Press communique concerning [illegible] operations in Mesopotamia, General Sir Percy Lake reports that the enemy have vacated Bethaiesat and their advanced positions on the right bank of the Tigris and General Gorringe has carried the Dujailah Redoubt.

The enemy are still holding the Sannaiyat position on the left bank. Some Russian cavalry have joined General Gorringe, after a bold and adventurous ride.

HARDINGE PAYS TRIBUTE TO LOYALTY OF INDIANS

Sense of Responsibility; Hopes For Concessions as to Provincial Autonomy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 21.—In an interview given to the London correspondent of the New York Times, Lord Hardinge paid a warm tribute to the loyalty of India's princes and people and also the attitude of the educated and political classes, in suspending controversies, in order not to embarrass the Government and not opposing drastic legislation when necessary. The sense of the increased responsibility of the Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council is strikingly shown in their speeches.

There has been a vast political development in India during recent years. Politicians whose ultimate aspiration was self-Government have become more moderate and more sensible in their demands, as they came to realise the impossibility of India standing alone.

This improvement was unquestionably due to Lord Morley and Lord Minto's reforms. Lord Hardinge hoped that it might be possible to make further concessions, in the way of provincial autonomy, after the war.

QUELL ANNAM REVOLT

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Canton, May 21.—The Governor-General of Indo-China officially announces that the revolt in the coast districts of Annam has been quelled. King Day-Tan has been dethroned.

The Weather

Very cloudy or overcast and misty, with easterly breezes and threats of thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 81.8 and the minimum 56.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 66.7 and 60.5

REPEATED GERMAN RUSHES AT VERDUN ARE ALL SMASHED

Still Another Double Division Hurled Into Fray; Completely Beaten

GAIN SMALL POST

Only Reward for Great Effort Is Position South Of Mort Homme

BRITISH SUCCESS

Lancashire Regiments Win Two Craters After Spirited Charge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 21.—The furious German attacks were renewed at Verdun. The official communique issued on Friday afternoon reported: At dusk, the enemy commenced an extremely violent offensive, with two fresh divisions, against Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, which completely failed, except for the carrying of a small work southward of Mort Homme.

The Germans tried to extend their progress here, but they were entirely repulsed. A further German attempt to re-take the fort we captured yesterday was completely defeated.

The French felled two aeroplanes, Sub-Lieutenant Navarre getting his tenth.

The Germans, attempting to take a small salient in the West Argonnes, were hurled back to their trenches.

The communique in the evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, the artillery duel continued very violently at Avocourt Wood, Hill 304 and Mort Homme. The enemy did not attempt to attack.

French Gunners Active

There was moderate artillery activity on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre. The situation was quiet elsewhere, except in the Champagne and the Vosges, where the French artillery was very active.

French aeroplanes made numerous raids on Thursday night, bombing the aerodrome at Mordange, the stations at Metz-Sablons, Arraville, Brieulles, Stenay, Sedan and Etain and bivouacs at Montfaucon and Azannes.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: There was no action at Verdun, except for a violent bombardment, west of the Meuse, of our positions between Avocourt Wood and Mort Homme.

An attempt made by the enemy to cross the Yser Canal, between Steenstraete and Hetsas, failed against our infantry and artillery fire.

In the Champagne, the enemy discharged great clouds of gas against our front near Sommepy, but our curtain fire nipped their prepared attack in the bud. A German attempt to rush a small post in the Vosges failed.

Air Raid Avenged

Last night, German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk and Bergues, killing one person and wounded 27 at Dunkirk and killing 5 and wounding 11 at Bergues. French and Belgian aerial squadrons promptly avenged this by bombing the enemy's camps and aviation center at Ghistelles.

The communique in the evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, after a bombardment of extreme violence, the Germans, in the afternoon, attacked on a wide front in the whole Mort Homme region. The enemy, east of Mort Homme, penetrated our first line trenches for a moment, but a sharp counter-attack drove them back, with heavy loss.

On the west and northern slopes of Mort Homme, the Germans, after a series of fruitless assaults, which our artillery and infantry fire rendered murderous, succeeded at the close of the day in occupying some elements of an advanced trench.

Enemy contingents who pushed to our second line were caught by a

fierce artillery fire and retired in disorder, abandoning numerous dead.

Shell German Arsenals

There was great artillery activity at Avocourt and Hill 304 and an intermittent bombardment on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre. Our artillery, north-west of Roye, shelled the enemy's supply depots, causing several fires.

Two strong German reconnaissances, north of Soissons, were dispersed by our fire. A surprise attack in the Champagne enabled us to penetrate the enemy's lines north-west of Ville-sur-Tourbe and clear a German trench, the occupants of which were all killed or captured.

A German aeroplane was shelled and felled in the region of Verdun.

Fierce fighting continues at Verdun. The communique this afternoon reported: At night-time, the Germans renewed their attacks against Mort Homme. All their attempts on the east side were completely defeated, but they succeeded in occupying one first-line trench on the western slopes of the hill. Artillery fighting was very lively at Vaux Fort.

Short-Lived Success

In Lorraine, the Germans, by a *coup-de-main*, penetrated a trench, but they were driven out, leaving dead and wounded.

A French bombarding air-squadron attacked the military establishments at Thionville, Etain and Spincourt and also the bivouacs at Azannes and Damvillers. Our bombardment of the big German railway-depot at Lumes (?) caused the precipitate departure of the trains there and an extensive conflagration among the station buildings.

An air-battle between four French machines and three Fokkers resulted in the felling of the Fokkers. Another Fokker was forced down into its own lines and destroyed by the French batteries.

Capture British Post

London, May 21.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: There was some artillery activity between the Somme and the Ancre. On the Arras sector, last night, the enemy captured a small post on a crater at the north end of Vimy Ridge.

There was some grenade-fighting south of Neuville. Today, our guns silenced the enemy's artillery on the Vailly sector.

The Germans exploded a mine south-east of Roclincourt. We hold the near lip of the crater. We fired a mine near Calonne, in the Loos sector and effectively bombarded the enemy's positions there.

There was considerable artillery activity near Souchez, Loos and Hulluch. Last night, we successfully bombarded the enemy's positions north of Ypres.

Today, the enemy shelled Potiuze. There was considerable activity in the air. A hostile machine was driven down behind the German lines.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: After a heavy bombardment, the enemy, last night, raided our line south-west of Loos and entered our front trench, but were immediately ejected. The enemy also attempted to rush a post north-west of Wieltje, but were driven back.

Germans Lose Crater

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment re-captured the crater on Vimy Ridge which the enemy captured on the 18th.

There was considerable artillery activity, today, at various points on our front, principally in the region of Souchez and north-east of Fauquissart. We exploded a mine, today, on the Hulluch sector and occupied the crater.

There was much successful aerial work, owing to the favorable weather. Yesterday, there were 13 combats in the air and two enemy machines were felled behind the German lines.

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters states: Our gain on Vimy Ridge was 360 yards, not 250, as mentioned in the British communique of the 17th. The new line runs along the crest of the ridge, destroying the dominance hitherto enjoyed by the Germans at this point and driving a small salient into the enemy's position.

The discomfiture of the Germans has since been expressed in furious bursts of shelling and attempts to harass us by every means, indicating that the enemy will make a desperate effort to recover the lost ground.

Lancashires' Gallantry

Tunnelling towards the enemy's craters had been in progress for some time through the heavy chalk and, when the mine exploded, a storming party of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who were soon followed by the Lancashire Fusiliers, charged and seized the new craters, one of which was 60 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Many Germans were buried in their dug-outs and their cries were heard amid the tumult of noise, but the severe German fire from their support trenches prevented any rescue.

The Lancashire lads, scattering bombs and plying their bayonets in the smoking chasms, consolidated the position within an hour, under a rain of trench-mortar bombs and hand-grenades, which continued after midnight. So strenuous was the work of the labor parties, that, by daylight, the whole of the new front had been linked up by trenches and communications cut to the old line.

"Conspicuous coolness" and "exemplary initiative" are phrases officially applied to the work of the Lancashire regiments. Two subalterns were killed early in the assault, but the non-commissioned officers carried on unhesitatingly. The bodies of the enemy, whose casualties were heavy, have been identified as Schleswig-Holsteiners, some of the best troops left in Germany.

Grass Three German Flyers

General Haig reported today: Our aeroplanes, yesterday, had several successful encounters. Two enemy machines fell in flames into the enemy's lines and a third fell in our lines. One of our aeroplanes fell in the enemy's lines.

Much successful artillery work was accomplished. A hostile machine, early this morning, landed undamaged in our lines and the pilot and observer were captured.

Last night the enemy made three small attacks north-west of Wieltje. They were all repulsed.

The enemy's artillery today was very active between Vimy and Loos. A very heavy fire, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon onwards, was directed against our front trenches south of Souchez. Our artillery repulsed and silenced a hostile battery.

Local Guilds Reward U.S. Ships' Relief Work

Silver Cup Given to Asiatic Fleet in Recognition Of Labor at Canton

In recognition of the relief work carried on last year by the American warships at Canton, the officers and men of the Asiatic Fleet have been presented with a magnificent silver cup by the local Cantonese and Chaochow Guilds. The terms of the gift make it a small arms trophy to be contended for annually by crews in the Asiatic Fleet. The gift was conveyed by Mr. Yang Tcheng to Admiral A. G. Winterhalter through Consul-General Thomas Sammons.

The cup stands two feet high and is of a simple and striking design. On one side is engraved the following:

"Small arms trophy presented to the United States Asiatic Fleet by the Cantonese and Chaochow Guilds of Shanghai to show their appreciation of the assistance rendered the fire and flood sufferers at Canton in the month of July, 1915."

The cup was accompanied by a deed of gift signed by Tang Shao-yi, Koh Tsao-chiao, Yang Tcheng, Hue Bing-ao, Wu Ting-fang, Cham Jack-sam and Chang Jau-je. This document repeats the motive for the gift and dedicates it to "the Commander-in-Chief, officers and men" of the Asiatic fleet. The conditions of the shoot by which the cup shall be annually won are left to the admiral. Arrangements have not yet been made for the first contest for the trophy.

Prompt work on the part of the warships at the time referred to saved the lives of thousands. In July of last year word reached Admiral Winterhalter on the flagship at Shanghai of the terrible floods at Canton. The station ship Supply was here at the time. She was immediately loaded with rice, flour and other provisions and hurried to Canton where the work of distribution to flood sufferers was speedily carried out. The Wilmington and Callao were stationed at Canton during the time and the men of these warships looked after the distribution of the Supply's cargo. Launches lent by the Standard Oil Company carried flour and rice up the shallow canals where the boats of the warships could not travel. The food cargo taken to Canton was paid for from a fund allowed the navy for just such purposes.

American Trenches at Colonia ◎ Dublan Crisis in Chihuahua

AMERICAN TRENCH AT COLONIA DUBLAN, MEXICO ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

Since the Parral incident, the hunt for Villa has become of secondary importance and the protection of the American troops in Chihuahua is the principal object of activity. General Pershing is reported as preparing for a defense near Namiquipa. The troops at the base at Colonia Dublan, the Mormon Colony, have already "dug themselves in." Three sides of the colony are now protected by these trenches.

MEMORIAL DAY

American bluejackets who have died serving their country in the Far East are to be remembered on Memorial Day, May 30. Admiral Winterhalter is making preparations, wherever possible, to hold services on this date. The ships of the Asiatic Fleet are scattered up and down the coast and plans are being formulated for ceremonies over the graves at Yokohama, Tientsin, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Amoy, Kiukiang, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai and Canacao, P.I.

Ships of the fleet stationed at these ports will conduct the services. Wherever possible, navy chaplains will officiate. If a chaplain is not available, missionaries will be asked to conduct the services. The admiral has gone about the preparations systematically and the services will be uniform. The graves themselves will be decorated with flowers and flags.

Officers and men of the fleet will take a prominent part in the Memorial Day exercises to be held in Shanghai. The program is being prepared by Dr. S. A. Ransom, commander of the American Company, S.V.C., and representatives of other American organizations.

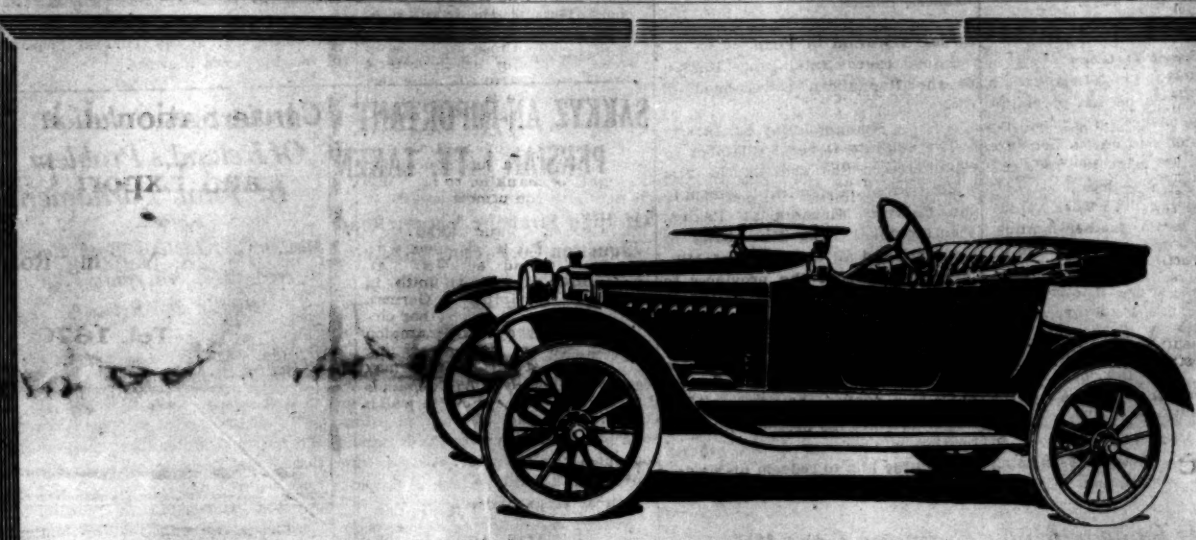
Hanbury Inst. Concert

The members and friends of St. Andrew's Church gave a delightful concert at the Hanbury Institute last night when a crowded hall heartily applauded every item.

Mr. W. R. O. Taylor, the church organist, opened the proceedings with a Pianoforte Solo which was skilfully rendered. Mrs. R. A. Berthet sang twice and convinced the audience that she has a powerful voice of fine quality. We hope to hear more of her.

Mr. Pringle contributed one of his popular banjo solos while Mr. V. A. Maunder tickled everyone immensely with his comic songs. Mr. W. Ferguson at the piano was as usual excellent and his items were vigorously applauded. Mrs. J. H. Taylor has a really beautiful voice which was greatly admired. Little Miss Eileen French quite won the hearts of the audience with her clever dancing while Mrs. and Miss Kliene added greatly to the evening's entertainment with song and instrumental music. Mr. W. E. Wilson, who had much to do with arranging the evening's entertainment, was heard to advantage in both his songs. Mr. W. Rogers sang well and Mrs. Inwood captured the house with her rendering of "Queen of the Earth."

The National Anthem brought a successful evening to a close.



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President Wilson's Address to Congress on German U-Boat Policy

Spoken Before both Houses, in joint Session, at Washington, April 19, 1916

Gentlemen of the Congress:

A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly.

It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the Imperial German Government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war, and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels, of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus proscribed, or else enter them at their peril. The Government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of noncombatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent Government. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the Government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity, and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our Government, the Imperial German Government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assured the Government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of noncombatants.

What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances insusceptible of being fulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and entered upon by the Imperial German Government, despite the solemn protest of this Government, the commanders of German undersea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind, and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. What this Government foresaw must happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances, as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and of humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of the Imperial German Government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind.

In February of the present year the Imperial German Government informed this Government and the other neutral Governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the Government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas, and that the Imperial German Government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all armed merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning. The law of nations has long recognized the right of mechantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them to repel attack, though to use them in such circumstances, at their own risks; but the Imperial German Government claimed the right to set these understandings aside in circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even the terms in which it announced its purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness and desire to put upon the operations of its submarines carried the plain implication that at least vessels which were not armed would still be exempt from destruction without warning and that personal safety would be accorded their passengers and crews; but even that limitation, if it was ever practicable to observe it, has in fact constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every sort.

Again and again the Imperial German Government has given this Government its solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire immunity. Great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic, and mere ferryboats like the Sussex, have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of noncombatants, passengers and crew, have been sacrificed wholesale in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on; and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month, until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross-Channel steamer Sussex. It must stand forth, as the sinking of the steamer Lusitania did, as so singularly tragical and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels have for the past twelve months been conducting it. If this instance stood alone some explanation, some disavowal by the German Government, some evidence of criminal mistake or willful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo might be sought or entertained, but unhappily it does not stand alone. Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of the spirit and method of warfare which the Imperial German Government has mistakenly adopted and which from the first exposed that Government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects.

The Government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy in which its own citizens were involved it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war; and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States have always entertained and continue to entertain toward the German nation. It has of course accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial German Government as given in entire sincerity and good faith and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German Government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the facts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation.

That point has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The Imperial German Government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evident that the position which this Government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attacks which their employment of course involves, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of noncombatants.

I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the Imperial German Government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue and that unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this Government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire altogether.

This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort and by the force of circumstances the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness.

I have taken it, and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober-minded men must unite in hoping that the Imperial German Government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of mankind, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made.

Text of the American Note to Germany

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18, 1916.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard:

You are instructed to deliver to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs a communication reading as follows:

I did not fail to transmit immediately, by telegraph, to my Government Your Excellency's note of the 10th instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines, and particularly in regard to the disastrous explosion which on March 24, last, wrecked the French steamship Sussex in the English Channel. I have now the honor to deliver, under instructions from my Government, the following reply to Your Excellency:

Information now in the possession of the Government of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the Sussex, and the inferences which my Government has drawn from that information it regards as confirmed by the circumstances set forth in Your Excellency's note of the 10th instant. On the 24th of March, 1916, at about 2.50 o'clock in the afternoon, the unarmed steamer Sussex, with 325 or more passengers on board, among whom were a number of American citizens, was torpedoed while crossing from Folkestone to Dieppe. The Sussex had never been armed; was a vessel known to be habitually used only for the conveyance of passengers across the English Channel; and was not following the route taken by troopships or supply ships. About eighty of her passengers, noncombatants of all ages and sexes, including citizens of the United States, were killed or injured.

A careful, detailed and scrupulously impartial investigation by naval and military officers of the United States has conclusively established the fact that the Sussex was torpedoed without warning or summons to surrender, and that the torpedo by which she was struck was of German manufacture. In the view of the Government of the United States these facts from the first made the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine unavoidable. It now considers that conclusion substantiated by the statements of Your Excellency's note. A full statement of the facts upon which the Government of the United States has based its conclusion is inclosed.

The Government of the United States, after having given careful consideration to the note of the Imperial Government of April 10, regrets to state that the impression made upon it by the statements and proposals contained in that note is that the Imperial Government has failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation which has resulted, not alone from the attack on the Sussex, but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed by the unrestrained practice of the commanders of German undersea craft during the past twelve-month and more in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations. If the sinking of the Sussex had been an isolated case the Government of the United States might find it possible to hope that the officer who was responsible for that act had willfully violated his orders or had been criminally negligent in taking none of the precautions they prescribed, and that the ends of justice might be satisfied by imposing upon him an adequate punishment, coupled with a formal disavowal of act and payment of a suitable indemnity by the Imperial Government. But, though the attack upon the Sussex was manifestly indefensible and caused a loss of life so tragical as to make it stand forth as one of the most terrible examples of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels are conducting it, it unhappily does not stand alone.

On the contrary, the Government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances, of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations which have become more and more unmistakable as the activity of German undersea vessels of war has in recent months been quickened and extended.

The Imperial Government will recall that when, in February, 1915, it announced its intention of treating the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and of destroying all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within that zone of danger, and warned all vessels, neutral as well as belligerent, to keep out of the waters thus prescribed or to enter them at their peril, the Government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without constant gross and palpable violations of the accepted law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded on the principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas could lawfully be asserted by the Imperial Government in the circumstances then existing. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the Government of the United States based that protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

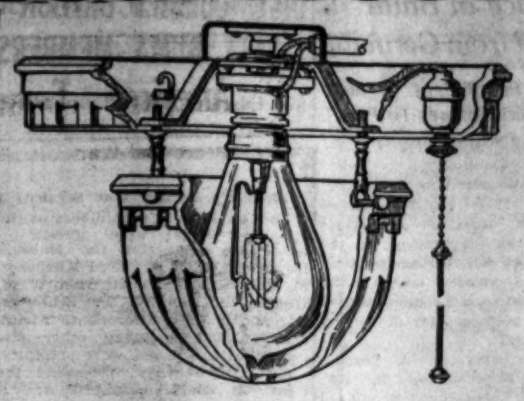
The Imperial Government, notwithstanding, persisted in carrying out the policy announced, expressing the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to the commanders of its submarines, and assuring the Government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

In pursuance of this policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and thus entered upon in despite of the solemn protest of the Government of the United States, the commanders of the Imperial Government's undersea vessels have carried on practices of such ruthless destruction, which have made it more and more evident as the months have gone by that the Imperial Government has found it impracticable to put any such restraints upon them as it had hoped and promised to put. Again and again the Imperial Government has given its solemn assurances to the Government of the United States that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity. As recently as February last it gave notice that it would regard all armed merchantmen owned by its enemies as part of the armed naval forces of its adversaries and deal with them as with men-of-war, thus, at least by implication, pledging itself to give warning to vessels which were not armed and to accord security of life to their passengers and to crews; but even this limitation their submarine commanders have recklessly ignored.

Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed, along with vessels of belligerent ownership, in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes their passengers and crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. Great liners like the Lusitania and Arabic, and mere passenger boats like the Sussex, have been attacked without a moment's warning, often before they have even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed ship of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew, have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to their indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters which the Imperial Government has chosen to designate as lying within the seat of war. The roll of Americans who have lost their lives upon ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

The Government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy it has sought to be governed by the most thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of an unprecedented war and to be guided by sentiments of very genuine friendship for the people and Government of Germany. It has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial Government as, of course, given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the Imperial Government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has made every allowance for unprecedented

(Continued on Page 4)



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HORRORS OF BATTLE AS SEEN AT DAWN

Dreadful Visions After The Waves of a German Attack At Verdun Recede

GRIM WORK WITH WOUNDED

Last Man of Gun Crew Cuts Dead Comrade from Mitrailleuse and Dies

Verdun, April 18.—I have seen a vision of battle's aftermath more terrible than Durer or Dante could portray. It was at 3 o'clock this morning, after the French counter-attacks that recovered the greater part of the ground lost in Monday's battle had ceased and both sides seemed momentarily agreed on a respite from the struggle. The calm was broken only by occasional shells.

In the French lines on the western slope of the Haufes de Meuse, facing toward Vacherauville and the river working parties were busy reshaping the battered trenches. A torrential rain was falling, and the waterlogged ground rendered the task difficult. At intervals a searchlight swung over them, outlining their forms with long, fantastic shadows. In the space before the trenches glimmering lights marked the stretcher bearers, unwilling to seek shelter while any wounded remained unsuccored. Constantly they stumbled over corpses or tree trunks or slipped into shell holes, their work also being rendered almost impossible owing to the deluge.

From a cemented shelter on the hill-side, four hundred yards behind the front line, I gaze forward through the night glass as a searchlight beam pierces the darkness. Right before me the fighting was the most desperate. Wave after wave of charging Germans broke under the torrent of shellfire and the fulsilade from the trenches. Doctors and officers talk in low tones. An occasional couple pass bearing a stretcher on which is lying a vague shape. An electric torch reveals these wounded rescued at the eleventh hour. The majority do not move; only their hands tight clenched on the stretcher poles mark the agony they are enduring. But some shriek, or, what is most horrible, laugh in delirium. Others, motionless save for the head swaying from side to side, moan gently.

At first I distinguish nothing on the rainswept slopes, but as dawn breaks reluctantly the glasses show frightful sights. Nowhere save in cyclone-smitten Jamaica have I seen such utter desolation. Messina's piles of stones that had been streets were far less impressive. Here the very earth is a ruin, ploughed and battered into uncouth formations as by the flail of a frenzied giant. Trees are so splintered as to resemble bundles of rushes and everywhere bodies are torn into pieces wholly bereft of all human semblance. Here projects a head, alone left unburied by an explosion; there an arm or leg or tangle of hideous fragments amid a confusion of twisted branches. Ghastly though they are, these mortal remnants do not seem out of place and strike no added note of horror. What one feels would torture the nerves past the breaking point would be the movement of a living man where everything is so still. Imagine the work of the rescuers during this awful night.

As I am talking with a surgeon, a stretcher-bearer Corporal salutes. He is very pale and bears in his hand a small bundle wrapped in a bloody, earth-stained handkerchief. Silently, reverently, he unfolds it. We see two hands cut clean at the wrist, clasped so tight in mortal anguish that the nails have entered the flesh. The Corporal explains that he found this terrible trophy at the entrance of a tiny valley, where a French mitrailleuse had held fast against assailants whose bodies covered the lower slopes in heaps. From what we saw we could reconstruct the scene.

Toward the last only two of the gun-crew remained. One wounded unto death had fallen forward over the mitrailleuse, clasping his arms tightly around it in a final spasm. The Germans still pressed on. They must not pass. The last survivor, unable to loosen his comrade's death grip, had cut the gun free, then avenged him by a stream of lead begun afresh. When he, too, fell dead the attack was broken. The Germans did not pass.

Such is the French spirit at Verdun. That is why France is invincible.

Supremacy in Baltic Wrested from Germany

Navy Is Insufficient Against Russian Submarines To Protect Communications

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 20.—The latest operations of Russian submarines demonstrate that supremacy in the Baltic Sea does not belong to Germany, whose greater navy is insufficient to safeguard communication with Sweden necessary for the supply of their bases.

Copenhagen, May 20.—A German steamer was torpedoed on the 17th by a British submarine. She tried to escape, but was stopped by a shot. The crew were given ample time to escape.

It is believed that two more German steamers have been torpedoed.

The chief officer of the Swedish steamer which saved the crews of two of the German steamers torpedoed in the Baltic says that the Germans told him that they were given ample warning, even being allowed to take their best clothes. A German captain was taken on board the Russian submarine, because he was nearly drowned in boarding his sinking vessel to get his ship's papers.

Assurances of Entente Allay Swedes' Anxiety

Aland Islands' Fortifications Will Be Dismantled After The War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—The Daily Telegraph states that the British and French proposals, in which Russia has acquiesced, that the fortifications on the Aland Islands shall be dismantled after the war, has allayed apprehension in Sweden. One of the immediate results will be the removal of restrictions regarding the Swedish pulp export trade.

DISTINGUISHED BRITISH FETE DUMA MEMBERS

Sir Edward Grey Emphasises Perfect Unity of Allies In Peace and War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 19.—Members of the Russian Duma were guests of honor at a banquet at the Mansion House, this evening. Lord Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey, the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for South Africa, Lord Reading and many other distinguished personages were present.

Sir Edward Grey, proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said: "A common effort will unite us as closely in the conditions of peace as today in war. We take it as a matter of course that the special interests of Russia, as those of our other allies, will be considered and satisfied as closely as our own".

Franco-Russian Alliance

Paris, May 20.—In a speech delivered in Petrograd, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Franco-Russian alliance, M. Viviani, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the alliance had been concluded to guarantee peace and "an hour of bloody madness came when an Empire, which for 44 years had aimed at war only, imposed on humanity all the present slaughter." Instead of a disunited Europe, the German Empire was faced by an indissoluble alliance, powerful armaments, the undaunted and patient soldiers of Russia and "the alert and valiant marine of Japan."

Concluding, M. Viviani said: "We are in the thick of the battle and we shall remain in it, without mercy or truce. No separate peace, but common war, such is the pact of honor which binds us.

"We shall fight together to the end, until justice, outraged, is avenged; when we shall have wrenched by force the necessary reparations; when our hands, fraternally united, shall have broken the long sword covered with innocent blood.

"We owe this to our dead, in order that they did not fall in vain. We owe this to our combatants, in order that they did not fight in vain. We owe this to the generations which follow us and who will receive from the hands of our heroes the right to live in a Europe at last built on justice."

Text Of The American Note

(Continued from Page 3)

conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts became unmistakable and were susceptible of only one interpretation.

It now owes it to a just regard for its own rights to say to the Imperial Government that that time has come. It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce, is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. This action the Government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations.

LANSING.

MANCHESTER CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 20.—A conference between representatives of cotton employers and employees was held in Manchester, yesterday. The meeting was adjourned till next week.

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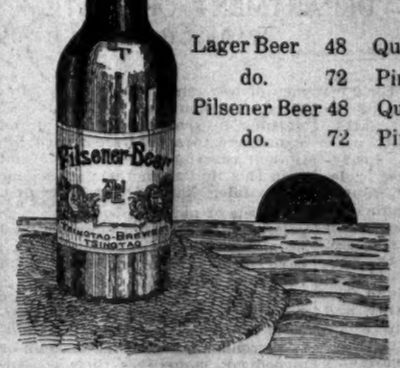

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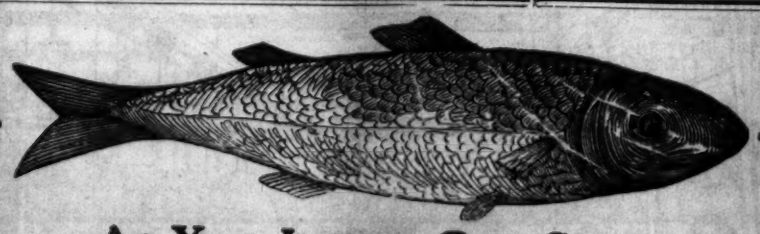

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

BROOKLYN NINE AGAIN DEFEATS WILMINGTON

Happy Fans See Fast Team Work of Flagship Earn 6 to 3 Victory

A big crowd of baseball-hungry Americans saw the nine from the flagship Brooklyn defeat the Wilmington Sunday by a score of 6 to 3. Results of hard practice that the Brooklyns have been putting in since their arrival here were evident in their team work. The Wilmington nine played a game that was ragged in spots.

In the seventh it looked as though Wilmington would be able to start a batting rout and break up the defense of the opposition. They got in three runs before the Brooklyns tightened up their game and choked them out. All their runs were made in this inning.

Wilhoit, of Shanghai Baseball Club pitched for Wilmington and Sullivan took them off the bat. Wilhoit struck out eight men and his fast leg work made one of the runs. "Dynamite" Hylton and Eysinger were the battery for Brooklyn. Hylton held the opposition to nothing, with the able assistance of a fast field, for six innings. When Wilmington started its big offensive in the seventh Hylton was yanked out of the box and Giroux put in his place.

Wilhoit, Eysinger and Sullivan for three baggers. Lyons got a two base hit—and he also got put out for neglecting to touch first. Wilhoit gave five men their bases on balls and Hylton passed two. Hylton fanned four of the enemy and Giroux one.

The Brooklyn and the Shanghai Club teams will play Saturday afternoon. It is expected that Rosenberger will pitch for the flagship.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The Committee regret that one or two errors in calculating handicaps occurred in compiling the prize lists of the Annual Meeting. The competitions affected are Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 7, for which the correct results are as follows:—

Event No. 2		Event No. 4	
1 C. L. Hall	68	1 A. H. Swan	72
2 A. C. Davis	65	2 J. Sinclair	66
3 A. Crighton	61	3 O. L. Ibert	65
4 C. Bedoni	61	4 A. H. Blagden	64
5 W. E. Sauer	60	5 J. Macbeth	64
6 T. Watanabe	60	6 T. Nagaike	64
Event No. 6		**Event No. 7**	
1 C. E. M. Thomson	68	1 R. K. Hykes	65
2 J. Pennywitt	65	2 B. Y. Woo	63
3 C. W. Glover	62	3 B. Nelleman	63
4 T. Watanabe	61	4 E. Strassman	63
5 J. R. Main	60	5 C. Bedoni	62
6 B. S. Chapman	60	6 W. E. Sauer	61

Grand Aggregate

J. R. Main's aggregate ("A" Class) should be 643 and not 633 points.

Swimming Bath Club's Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Swimming Bath Club, held yesterday at the offices of Jardine, Matheson and Co., the chairman, Mr. W. F. Inglis, made feeling reference to the many old members who have fallen in the war and again it was suggested, as at several other club meetings, that a memorial should be erected. Mr. F. J. Burrett also seized the opportunity to secure a further Tls. 500 for the war funds.

The chairman said:—"I feel it my duty to refer briefly to the members of the club—past and present—who have responded to our country's call in connection with the greatest war ever known in the history of the world. No less than fifty-nine have gone on active service, out of which number nine have given their lives in the good cause in which the Allied nations are fighting.

"I would ask you to stand up in honor of those who have fallen, while I read their names. They are:—Messrs. W. J. C. Budd, W. Davidson, J. E. Gresson, L. E. P. Jones, P. Lambe, B. S. Laurence, H. S. Oppe, W. E. Reiss, and G. U. Robins.

"I do not think we can do less than record with deep regret in the minutes of this meeting, the sacrifices they made, without thought of gain or reward, and the manner in which they died. It should ever be a source of pride to us that these highly patriotic gentlemen were members of our club and I would suggest that when the war is over a memorial of some kind, say in the form of a tablet, should be erected in the club premises to perpetuate the noble way in which they fell for the honor of their country.

"The general working account for the past season shows a debit balance of Tls. 284.93, which is the first time since 1910 that this account has shown a balance on the wrong side. The increases in expenditure under the usual headings as compared with the previous season are as follows:—Wages and salaries Tls. 11.13; printing and stationery Tls. 9.86; roof Tls. 30; water Tls. 206.50; light Tls. 35.60; cleaning bath Tls. 10.13; repairs Tls. 73.29, whilst there has been a saving under the headings:—Miscellaneous expenses Tls. 7.98, painting and cleaning Tls. 63.35.

"I think there are only four items which call for any explanation—namely roof, water, light and repairs.

"Roof.—The heavy typhoon which did so much damage in the Settlement last July partially wrecked the matshed roof which had to be repaired at an additional cost of Tls. 30.

"Water.—The increase under this heading is due to the fact that the bath was filled very many more times during the months of September and October than for the same months in the preceding year, a very much larger number of members using the bath during these two months than usual.

"Light.—The total number of units consumed last season was 1024 as compared with only 668 the previous year which can only be accounted for by the installation of the 3,000 c.p. lamp over the center of the bath and the four desk fans which were used almost continuously. The new lamp and particularly the fans have, however, materially added to the comfort of the members and consequently justify, I think, the increase under this heading.

"Repairs.—This account has been debited with the cost of the new ice chest (Tls. 40.09) and the new sink and filter (Tls. 65.83) which were installed in place of the old ice-box and sink, both these improvements being considered necessary by the committee from a sanitary point of view.

"Reserve fund account.—As will be observed, this account now shows a credit balance of Tls. 6,917.80 or approximately Tls. 1,000 more than the original capital of the club, which, I think, may be taken as ample proof of the sound financial position of the club.

"Balance sheet.—The only thing I need point out in connection with this account is the addition of Tls. 1,000 Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., debentures which were purchased out of the cash in hand of the hon. treasurer at the beginning of last season.

"So much for the accounts of last season. A rough estimate of the cost of painting, cleaning and repairs for the present season is Tls. 500, which covers only work which is absolutely necessary.

"The committee find that the annual cost under the headings of painting, cleaning and repairs has greatly increased during the last few years and in their opinion it is high time some permanent improvements were made to the club building which would reduce the annual expense under this heading.

"Accordingly a small sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Pitcairn, Captain Barrett and Dr. Stanley, with Mr. Hornell acting as secretary, has recently been appointed to go carefully into this matter with a view to reporting to the general committee what improvements should be taken in hand immediately the bath closes at the end of the present season. At the same time, this committee will report on the advisability of having the bath tiled which I understand is the wish of a large number of members and which would undoubtedly be a great improvement to the bath.

"As we have now close on Tls. 7,000 at the credit of our reserve fund account extensive improvements can be undertaken without any financial embarrassment."

The report and accounts were adopted.

The following were elected to serve on the general committee for the ensuing year:—

Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Messrs. F. J. Burrett, W. J. N. Dyer, E. B. C. Hornell, W. F. Inglis, J. Johnstone, V. H. Lanning, F. B. Pitcairn, E. C. Richards, and Dr. Stanley.

Balloting committee:—The general committee and Messrs. N. W. Hickling, W. R. Lemarchand, H. S Lindsay, G. E. Tucker, G. Wuilleumier and J. J. Dunne.

Mr. Burrett proposed that the sum of Tls. 500 should be given by the club to one of the war funds. Seeing the gorgeous prosperity of the club's funds, he thought such a donation could be made without hurting it very much. It would do a lot of good and might perhaps be taken as a memorial to those men who had already paid forfeit in the war.

He suggested that the fund to which the donation should be made should be left to the committee, but expressed the wish that it should be given to some non-combative fund, such as the Red Cross fund, that for the assistance of blind soldiers and sailors, or to ameliorate the sufferings of Shanghai soldiers. In any case let it particularly benefit Shanghai men.

Mr. Foster seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

It was decided that the bath should be opened for the season on Sunday next.

Golf

Taikoo Beat Wayfoong

Taikoo won in the golf match played against Wayfoong Sunday. The scores are given below:

SINGLES

Taikoo		Wayfoong	
1 E. F. Mackay (Capt.)	1½	A. G. Stephen (Capt.)	—
2 R. A. Lawson.	0	L. Evans	0
3 H. E. Shadgett	1½	B. C. Lambert..	—
4 C. M. Young..	1½	W. C. D. Turner	—
5 H. W. Kent..	—	E. H. Gordon ..	1
6 J. H. Little ..	1	H. S. Lindsay ..	½
7 R. B. Paul..	1	W. M. Weston..	—
8 E. J. Newman ..	—	S. Wheeler	1½
	5¾		2½

FOURSOMES

1	E. F. Mackay.. 1 R. A. Lawson..	A. G. Stephen.. ¾ L. Evans..	¾
2	H. E. Shadgett.. ½ C. M. Young .. ½	W. C. D. Turner 1 B. C. Lambert..	1
3	H. W. Kent.... 0 J. H. Little	E. H. Gordon.. 1 H. S. Lindsay..	0
4	R. B. Paul .... — E. J. Newman..	W. M. Weston 1 ¼ S. Wheeler ..	1 ¼
	7		5

Rifle Shooting

Engineer Co., S.V.C.

In excellent weather the annual rifle meeting of the Engineer Co., S.V.C., was held at the Rifle Range during the week-end. Lieut. C. D. Pearson made a presentation to Capt. Godfrey, on his appointment to the Staff, of a silver flask. Captain Godfrey has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the company, which he has commanded since its formation seven years ago. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Trueman, who was handed a bouquet by Sgt.-Major Thwaites.

The prize-list is as follows:—

1. Officers' Cup.—1 Sapper C. Campbell, 2 Sapper Pardoe, 3 Sapper Bendixen.

2. Sergeants' Cup.—1 Sapper Wanostrocht, 2 Sapper Fetherstonhaugh, 3 Sapper Beale.

3. Corporals' Cup.—Sapper H. P. B. Jones, 2 Lieut. Pearson, 3 Sapper H. Fitzgeorge.

4. The Veteran Sappers' Cup.—1 Sapper Biggs, 2 Serg. Young, 3 Sapper Malcolm.

5. The Society's Challenge Cup.—1 Sapper Wilson, 2 Lieut. Brooke, 3 Sapper Clarke.

6. The Knockout Cup.—Won by No. 1 section.

7.—Ladies' Prize.—1 Corp. Blake for Miss B. Pearson, 2 Sapper Fetherstonhaugh for Mrs. R. Harris, 3 Sapper Main for Miss B. Harding, 4 Sapper Bendixen for Mrs. Ruchwaldy, 5 Serg. Young for Mrs. A. L. Potter.

Grand Aggregate.—1 Serg. Young 192, 2 Sapper Fetherstonhaugh 188, 3 Sapper Biggs 180.

Consolation Aggregate.—1 Corp. Hughes 165, 2 Sapper Beale 153, 3 Sapper Malcolm 146.

"B" Class Spoon. Serg. Mackenzie.

"C" Class Spoon. Sapper Loonis.

April Monthly Shield. Sapper Buchanan.

"A" Class Spoon. Sapper Main.

"B" Class Spoon. Sapper Buchanan.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Very cloudy, or overcast and misty weather, with easterly breezes on our coasts. Threats of thunderstorms in western districts.

MRS. LENT and family beg to tender their thanks for the attendance at the funeral of the late Mr. R. H. Lent of his many friends.

9832-M.-23

SHANGHAI, MAY 23, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The President and Germany

(*From The Outlook of April 26*)

ON Wednesday of last week President Wilson appeared before Congress assembled in joint session to read in person his address reviewing the situation of the controversy between Germany and the United States as to submarine warfare. The occasion was an impressive and memorable one. The galleries were crowded and the two houses of the National Legislature listened with the utmost attention to every word that fell from the President's lips. The text of the note to Germany, which was sent before the address was delivered, was published Thursday morning. In outline, and to a considerable extent in phraseology, it is the same as the President's address. The substance of the address follows:

The President began by recalling Germany's declaration in February, 1915, to treat the seas around Great Britain as a war zone, and its warning to neutral as well as to belligerent ships that they entered this zone at their peril. The President then recalled the protest of our Government, the well-established rules of international law founded upon humanity and the protection of non-combatants, and our refusal to admit that any belligerent Power could close the high seas against neutrals. This law, said the President, "is based upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity, and has long been established by the approval and express assent of all civilized nations." Despite the protest, and despite assurances by Germany that it would respect neutrals and safeguard the lives of non-combatants, the German submarines, the President declared, "have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate, as the months go by, less and less observant of restraint of any kind, and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality, and bound upon every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, even when bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crew have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom; but again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board.

The President dwelt upon the extent of the unlawful injury to merchant ships, contrary to assurances received "and in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities" within the waters thus designated. "The roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds."

The case of the Sussex was described as "singularly tragic and unjustifiable," and the comment was made that if it stood alone, instead of being only one instance of the spirit and method of this warfare, explanations might more easily be entertained.

The President pointed out the extreme and continued patience of the United States and its willingness to wait, until now, unhappily, the point has been reached where the facts become susceptible of but one interpretation, namely, that "the Imperial German Government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships."

Then followed the most forceful and definite utterance of the address, in the words: "Unless the Imperial German Government should now *immediately* declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire altogether."

For the first time since the protracted submarine controversy began, President Wilson has now proposed a definite plan of action. Almost any plan is better than no plan. For this reason, if for no other, the American people will experience some measure of relief from the intolerable uncertainty of the past twelve months, and will indorse the President's words. If there is lack of enthusiasm, it is not because the President has asked more of the people than they are cordially willing to give, but because they have long been ready to follow a leader who would move more promptly, more decisively, and more effectually than the President has moved.

It is the lack of enthusiasm of those who hear their leader calling to them from behind. The word that he speaks now is the word that ought to have been spoken when Germany first defied the American protest by sinking the Gulflight, a year ago this month. The action which he proposes to take is the action that ought to have been taken the day it was known that a German submarine had, on May 7, 1915, sunk the Lusitania.

The tide, which if taken at the flood would have led to the united action of an aroused people, has ebbed. The support now given to the President will be that of men who feel that their humiliation is due, not alone to the acts of an open enemy who has insolently made war on them and the principles of liberty and law they hold dear, but also to the inaction of their leaders. We ought to face this fact and not conceal it from ourselves.

Under such circumstances what ought the American people to do?

Before they do anything else they should make clear to themselves what the issue between them and the German Government is. First, it is an issue of the rights of American citizens as against a policy of deliberate murder. Second, it is an issue of the rights of neutral nations on the high seas, rights of which the United States is the most powerful defender. Third, it is an issue of the rights of non-combatants as against the resurgence of savagery in war. Fourth, it is an issue of the maintenance of international law as against a militarism which acts on the assumption that treaties are scraps of paper and that necessity knows no law. Fifth, it is an issue of the liberties of all peoples, the German people as well as the French or English or Russian or Belgian people, German-Americans as well as any other Americans. If once this Nation is drawn into the war, it cannot withdraw simply when submarines cease their activities. This Nation must then take its part in sustaining the whole fabric of civilization which the German Government is imperiling.

Clearly perceiving this issue, the American people should prepare themselves for any step that the carrying out of the President's plan may involve.

One of five results may follow the President's note to Germany. 1. Germany may acquiesce, alter her whole submarine policy, and thus admit that her philosophy of warfare is unjustifiable. There is no ground to hope for such an admission. 2. The President may enter into another discussion with Germany, as he did after his "strict accountability" and Lusitania notes. A course so inconsistent with the present ultimatum is not to be considered. 3. Germany may refuse to assent to the demands of the United States, whereupon a diplomatic rupture will follow. 4. Germany may regard this diplomatic rupture as a *casus belli* and declare war on us. 5. Germany may ignore the United States altogether, persist in her submarine policy, and continue to destroy the lives of Americans and other neutrals. Our Government would then have to consider whether self-respect and human rights compelled us to declare war on Germany. For these reasons we believe a breaking of diplomatic relations is inevitable. Whether war follows depends wholly upon Germany.

The breaking off of diplomatic relations, therefore, may not mean war—but it may mean war. If it does, it will be a war into which the American people will go with no light heart. Let them be ready for it, then, with loyalty, unity, and high resolve.

Single Women First

Worthy Of Their Place

By Edith Henrietta Fowler

(*The Hon. Mrs. Robert Hamilton*)

Surely everything that there is to say has been already said on the subject of single men first? That is true, but have we said, or thought, anything about what that means when applied to the women of the nation, and of whom it is equally true?

Single women first. First in what? Their married sisters have always rustled out of the room in advance of them, taking due precedence, and, at the bottom of their feminine hearts, have always slightly and quite kindly despised those who have not been called to the holy state of matrimony. But the great war, which has turned everything upside down, which has changed our values, torn up our conventions, and scrapped our traditions, has also issued the astounding assertion—single women first.

We are getting accustomed to these convulsions of opinion; we know now that the young people, whom a little while ago we condescendingly patted on the head and advised to wait until they were older and wiser, are today the most important people in the Empire by reason of that youth; and that if England had the choice between a whole House of Commons full of respected and respectable members of Parliament and a battalion of fighting lads, she would choose the latter.

We have learned that the markets for scholarships and talents and art are closed, and that those boys of ours who were to do great things with their school and university scholarships, their examinations and degrees, have been called to do the greatest thing of all with their youth and health and high-heartedness, and have stood—or fallen—on the merits of their young manhood alone. We have also seen the levelling of those class distinctions which used to be so sharp, so subtle, and so silly; and pride of race or family has been melted in the worthier pride of country and of Empire. We have been taught to give according to another standard than that of the charity subscription list or the weekly alms bag—the standard of how much is possible, not of how little is passable. So the great kaleidoscope is turning, and we look and wonder less, each time the colors change.

* * *

"Single women first." They have played second fiddle for so long, but the tune, with other things, has changed. The "call" to womanhood which has sounded down the centuries from the beginning of time was to wifehood and motherhood, and those to whom it did not come felt slighted and unwanted and sore. And then a new movement began to throb in the world of womanhood, and new powers were developed and new pathways trodden, but whither no-one clearly saw. The women were ready, but there seemed no opportunity; then they grew tired of waiting and began to snatch.

Now snatching is neither an effective nor a becoming action, and it often gets hold of the wrong things. There was no need to snatch. The great opportunity was at hand, for which the preparation had been all unknowingly made, and when war was declared, who had time to think, much less trouble, about the vote? And today—this long today which dawned on August 4, 1914, and seems still far from evening time when it shall be light—the call is not to the wives and mothers: it is to the single women first.

They can hardly realise that they are now the important women at this supreme moment of the nation's need. They have listened so long to silence that they cannot catch the cadence of the call and understand that the music of being wanted is wholly for them. In their humility, created by disappointment quietly borne, dullness uncomplainingly lived through, self-denial simply practised, they think that all they can surely do is just to help. No! the single women are the pioneers, the makers, and the doers of that wonderful work without which England's sufferings would indeed be unto death; and it is the married who can only come in limited numbers and give a bit of help. How good it is for this great and noble army of single women, who have all to give and are giving all so ungrudgingly, to know that at last the call has come to them! And how good, too, for the married ones to have to stand on one side and do their quiet, unexciting work at home, in the same spirit of humdrum humility and patience which has been already perfected in their single sisters!

* * *

It is wonderful to see the streams of girls of all classes answering to the call—almost as wonderful as to see the boys facing death with a smile. Again the qualifications for service are all changed. If the women are single, unbound by pressing ties, then it does not matter how unskilled they are—for training is ready and time is waiting. It is only for the married woman, whose arms are full, that there is no room. The very thing which seemed to be woman's disability is now her patent of nobility in the aristocracy of work.

She can enter into the dignity of making things—that drawing near of man to his Creator, and in His likeness and image sharing the work of creation, wherein the highest glory of labor lies. She can enter into the divinely touched ministry of serving, and instead of being restricted to the narrow confines of her own dwelling, where effort is dimmed with the tarnish of selfishness, can help to make and hold up the domestic life of a nation whose strength is born in the beauty of home. She can fulfil the ideal of woman's destiny in a sick and suffering world, by comforting the dying and succoring the wounded and healing the sick. And no history of the war will ever record all that the nurses and sisters have done for our soldiers—except the one which shall be written in Heaven.

So let us honor the single women as worthy of the first place. By and by, when the khaki is worn out, and the fields of France smile again in harvest sunshine; when the sailor lads can ride the sea in safety, and little children sleep unthreatened by murder from the air—then the world will want her good wives and mothers more than ever, and they must be ready for that time. But in the meanwhile let us married ones gladly and graciously take a back seat, rejoicing with our sisters that their chance has come at last, and in the world's bitter need who shall say that their's is not as great a chance as our's?

THE FAMILY BUDGET

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—A family, whose income was twenty-five hundred a year, had never saved a cent. They were not profligate in any sense. They paid a moderate rent for a house in the location where they thought it best for the two children to grow up, they did not set an elaborate table nor wear costly clothes, but still they lived up to their income—the money went, and half the time they did not know how.

Then, not long ago, one of the children had a bad case of mastoiditis which kept him several weeks in the hospital, and the bills for medical attention approximated three hundred and fifty dollars. They decided to borrow the sum and pay it back out of their income, so for the first time they drew up a family budget in which they made an inventory of their expenses. A complete readjustment in household expenditures followed, and they saved the amount of the loan within the year. After that, they got the habit, and put a certain per cent of their income in the local savings bank every month.

It usually takes some sudden financial crisis such as this to teach the importance of saving, although since the European war there has been a change in the American attitude toward thrift. The great men of all the nations have been holding forth on the value of economy, and the words of an American financier have been quoted widely. "If you want to know whether you are destined to be a success or failure in life, you can easily find out. Ask yourself but one question: Are you able to save money? If not, drop out of the procession, for the seed of success is not in you!"

So, thrift has ceased to be ignominious, but the great trouble lies in the fact that many people don't know how to save. When factories and other business enterprises desire to save more money, they secure the services of an efficiency expert, who points out various places where there is unnecessary waste. But the householder has nothing to guide him but his own common sense. There are many different ways of saving, and what is successful in one case will not prove so in another.

In every household, however, there should be a budget—a simple system of bookkeeping whereby the income is distributed into various divisions, including shelter, food, clothing, operating expenses, which comprise heat, light, laundry, etc.; education, amusements and savings. There is no universal concensus of opinion as to how much should be expended on each item, as some people prefer to pay more for rent and less for food, or more for clothes and less for rent, but various schedules have been suggested. An equable adjustment of incomes from $1200 to $1600 a year, for example, is given as 30 per cent for food; 23 per cent for rent; clothing 14 per cent; operating expenses 13 per cent; education 6 per cent, luxuries, including amusements, 4 per cent, which leaves 10 per cent to be saved. The majority of persons spend more nearly 10 per cent for luxuries, and as a consequence other things must suffer—usually the savings account.

The thing to do is to make up your mind what means the most to you, and plan the rest of your income accordingly. If you think that education is the most essential thing in life and wish to have your children well educated, you may be able to take 3 per cent out of the luxuries column and 2 per cent off of operating expenses and add them on to education, increasing it to 11 per cent. On the other hand, if you find that your social or business status requires the wearing of good-looking clothes, you may be able to cut down your rent or food. In any case, it is the old-time process of robbing Peter to pay Paul, but don't make Peter the savings account.

When a family moves to another city, or even to a different neighborhood, it often requires a readjustment of the family budget. One family, including a man and his wife and three children, were living in a small western city on two hundred dollars a month. The cost of living was not as high as in cities of larger size, and their budget was divided into 17½ per cent for rent; 25 per cent for food; 10 per cent for operating expenses; 17 per cent for clothes, and 30½ per cent for education, amusement and savings.

Later, they moved to New York, where they altered their standard of living to 25 per cent for rent; 15 per cent operating expenses, the same 25 per cent for food, which left only 35 per cent for clothes, education, luxuries and savings. It soon appeared that the majority of the 35 per cent was going for amusement and clothes, there being little left for education, and practically nothing to be saved. So the woman of the household again went over the family budget and decided to decrease the expenditure for clothes. The third adjustment provided 25 per cent for rent, 15 per cent operating expenses; 35 per cent for food and clothes and 25 per cent for education, luxuries and saving.

Carfare is an item which has caused a good deal of discussion among household economists. It could hardly be included in the educational column, nor yet under amusement or operating expenses. It has finally been attached to the rent, since upon the location of your house depends the amount of carfare spent. Ten cents a day for six days a week for fifty-two weeks a year is $31.20 a year to be added to the rent of your house. Most families rarely spend less than a dollar a week for carfare. Hence, if you pay $25 a month or $300 a year for a house in the suburbs, with an additional expenditure of $52 for carfares, it would be just $8 cheaper than a house nearer your place of business at $30 a month, requiring no carfare. Thus in renting a house great attention should be given to the matter of location.

Out of the 20,255,555 families in this country, some five million own their own homes, Pennsylvania having the greatest number, Illinois next and the District of Columbia last of all. Besides these there is a large number of persons engaged in buying their own homes, which are mortgaged or incumbered. In this case, the interest on the mortgage, the taxes and the amount expended on repairs are counted as the rent, plus the annual interest on the money used in the building of the house if put into some other investment.

Some household economists maintain that the latter should not be included in the rent since it represents savings and not income; that if you bought a chair for fifteen dollars you would not add to the cost price of the chair what the fifteen dollars would bring you if put out at interest.

So it is now the turn of the American family to figure out the whys and wherefores of petty finance and adopt the household budget. The thrifty housewives of Europe have long kept account of every single penny expended in the upkeep of their homes, so that Europe has been crowded with savings banks and consequently with capital. A nation is no stronger financially than its people. If the French people had not understood the value of thrift, France could never have calmly handed over her billion-dollar war indemnity in cold cash at the end of the Franco-Prussian War. You are helping your country prepare against war by preparing to save.

'The New Kind Of Headmaster'

(*Daily Mail*)

There are many things which the nation is learning in this war, in its anxious vigil for victory. It is beginning to ask itself once more whether its system of education is quite what is needed for the times. We printed a few days ago a letter suggesting that the governors of Eton should appoint, in succession to Dr. Lyttelton, a more modern kind of headmaster. The correspondence which has followed on this suggestion shows how the wind is blowing—though one or two of our readers evidently regard it as a very astonishing proposal.

There is very much that is noble and beautiful in our public school traditions. Their monument is, in a sense, in the graves which cover Northern France, the beaches of the Dardanelles and the far-off plains of Mesopotamia. Of personal valor there has been no lack among the men they have given us. But we do, in some things that are not entirely evil, seem to be behind the enemy in inventiveness and resource. While we are lingering in the ancient paths, he is striking out new ways. We do today what he was doing some months ago. He does today what we shall do tomorrow.

School and headmaster must be, to some extent, responsible for this.

How far it is the result of our system of education and how far of a social system—which in the past at all events regarded skill in games and "form" or the "hall-mark" as among the chief ends in life—is not clear. It is clear, however, that in our purely educational methods we have been too bookish and too literary. We have been too much inclined to look back and too unwilling to look forward. It would be interesting to know how many of our statesmen could pass a tolerable examination in the modern history of Europe.

If our public schools have given us our superb regimental officers, they have also provided the House of Commons with the class of mind that dominates it. They have produced a type which has many fine qualities but which also lives largely on formulas, and seems even to ignore the importance of knowledge. When an attempt is made to create a British company for the manufacture of aniline dyes, the politicians see no need of any expert chemist in its management. When they deal with military or naval matters, it is an even chance that they reject the advice of the naval or military experts. A recent Home Secretary even confessed that he did not know what glycerine is made of—while the Germans were importing the raw material under his nose.

Clever talking, in fact, has come to be regarded as almost or quite as important as sound and vigorous action. Precisely the same defect appeared in the later Roman Empire when its education degenerated into a mere study of rhetoric and declamation. While all sudden and violent change in education is bad, it is certainly desirable that the machinery should be overhauled. The study of the classics is, of course, admirable in certain cases. But where boys leave a public school, as they unfortunately do not infrequently, barely able to construe a Greek or Latin author with a "crib," totally ignorant of modern languages, and unable to write a letter in decent English, the results are not glorious. Not less serious is the lack of initiative and energy which is so often due to the systematic suppression of originality owing to a slavish worship of the "scaled pattern." We standardise in education in the same way as the American manufacturer standardises in the production of machinery.

More contact with reality, greater attention to science, increased study of languages, for example, Spanish (for business reasons), and Russian (which is just as good a mental gymnastic as Greek and which has a noble literature), and a better study of the conditions in which we live (or of modern history and geography) are among our necessities. These subjects, too, should not be taught pedantically.

But above all for the national greatness and strength there must be less insistence on "form" and a closer union between all classes. Other countries in the democratic conditions of their school have here an advantage over us. Fortunately this war is rapidly effacing class distinctions. Where men of all stations in life stand side by side they learn to know and understand and admire one another. The British officer is outspoken in his enthusiasm for his men. The men will never allow the leader who has generously and unselfishly shared their perils to be abused by agitators. "The Army is the nation," as never before in all our history, and because the nation is the Army we are at last being welded into a great and saving unity.

Headmasters—both of the present and of the immediate future—may well do some hard thinking about the new conditions of life in this country. We know what they say about parents—but after all they are leaders and teachers and not mere purveyors of "what the public wants."

DYSPEPSIA IN HOT WEATHER.

Chronic dyspepsia is the blight of innumerable lives in this country, and its first beginnings can usually be traced to a depletion of nerve-force caused by the excessive heat.

Until the nerve-force has been restored, it is impossible for the nerves which control the stomach and digestive organs to perform their functions properly. For this reason, physicians generally recommend two tea-spoonfuls of Sanatogen to be taken in any non-acid beverage with or soon after meals. A normal increase in nerve-force follows, and there is no stimulation or reaction. At the same time the patient is enabled to give rest and relief to his digestive organs by cutting down his ordinary diet whilst actually increasing his nutrition. For Sanatogen has the further advantage that its basis is a casein-food of exceptional purity and digestibility, obtained from the rich milk-supply of Cornwall, England (where the preparation is manufactured), and yielding great concentrated nutriment in small bulk.

A case in point is that of Colonel Henry Mapleson, who writes from the Junior Army and Navy Club: "I am happy to state that Sanatogen has performed wonders in exiling the chronic dyspepsia from which I have been a great sufferer for many years." Readers who suffer from dyspepsia should try Sanatogen—it is sold at all Chemists, in bottles of two sizes. Those who wish to learn more about Sanatogen should write, mentioning this paper, to The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1 The Bund (Sixth floor), Shanghai, who will send an interesting Booklet on the subject.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

DON'T YOU THINK I'M OLD ENOUGH TO DRESS MESELF? GIT OUT - YOU'RE FIRED!
IF YOU STRIKE ME AGAIN - I SHALL CALL FOR ASSISTANCE!
BY GOLLY - IT'S GOOD TO BE ALONE I HATE TO HAVE ONE OF THEM JUMPIN' JACKS AROUND ME!
Z-Z !!
AH! NOW FOR MY REVENGE!
ALL RIGHT - MAGGIE - ME DARLIN' - JUST LET ME SNOOZE ANOTHER MINUTE!

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie's Pa

Ma Lets a Cook Go and Pa Compliments Her

By William F. Kirk

Wen Pa calm hoam last nite Ma sed to him Well, deerest, I have jest let another cook go. She got impident and I got angry.

I see, sed Pa. She got impident and pou lost yure hed, and wen you lost yur hed you lost a mitey good cook, too. Them waffles I had this morning was the best I ever ate.

As good as mine? sed Ma.

Well, I wuddent say thay was like yures, sed Pa, thay was differnt. I am sorry you cuddent get along with her. Whom are you going to hire and fire next, sed Pa. Did you notis I sed WHOM? sed Pa. I try to be grammaticlal eeven in my disappointment, Pa sed.

I havvent made up mind what I am going to do about help, sed Ma. It is a grate problem, this matter of servants. Wen you git one that you like person-ally, and can get along with, she can't cook, and wen you git one that can cook you can't git along with her. This one I jest fired had the aw-dassity to tell me that she calm from a good famly sed Ma. So I sent her back to it.

Well, sed Pa, it is too bad. Goodness knows, deer, he sed to Ma, thare is war enuff in the wurld rite now without all the time having these little wars with the help. I saw a book down town on a books and, he sed to Ma, called How to Have a Sunshiny Temper. I guess I will buy you two copies of it, he sed.

I doant need any advice about my temper, sed Ma. I thot that wen you calm hoam and I toald you about firing the girl you wud talk my part. I mite have known better, at that, sed Ma. I doant usu-ally git any assistens from you in my troubles.

Wife, sed Pa, doant go to crying now. I will tell you a seekret. I know ware thare is a dandy gurl. Bilkins as telling me today about a gurl his wife jest fired. As you and her doant git along, I think you wud be sure to like any gurl she dident like.

I will send for her the first thing in the morning. And in the meentime, we can eether go out to our meals or have them sent in, if you doant feel like cooking and I know you doant feel like cooking.

I am going to try it for awhile, sed Ma. The grate Emerson once rote that any woman that wanted to cook cud cook.

But the grate Emerson nevver rote that any husband that wanted to eat his wife's cooking cud eat it, sed Pa. Not that I meen any reflekshun on yure cooking, but I doant want my little rosebud to git her pritty sholders all bent leaning oaver a fire.

You are too sweet and fra-gile to do housework, my littel blossom, sed Pa. You wud wither away and leave me and littel Bobbie forever, wich musent be, sed Pa. We need pou too much. I will git another cook for you to fire. Doant cry, sed Pa.

You are afrade to eat my cooking, sed Ma.

No, sed Pa, I am not afrade to eat anything or drink anything that hasent got a crossbones on it. But I doant want you to do housework as long as I am doing so well. We cud have two gurls and nevver mise the munny, sed Pa. But welth is vulgar, why speak of it? Take this fifty, sed Pa.

You dear boy, sed Ma. I can nevver feel blue vary long in yure deer presence. I suppoas you want to go out sumware with the boys tonite. All rite, dearest sed Ma, run along.

Then Ma and Pa boath was happy and I asked Pa for sum munny so I cud be happy too.

NEWS NOTES ABOUT BOOKS

The Houghton Mifflin Company announces the publication of a "History and Procedure of the House of Representatives," by De Alva Stanwood Alexander, for many years the Representative in Congress of one of the Buffalo districts. The importance of the work undertaken by Col. Alexander is obvious in view of the fact that he present for the first time a compact history of the House and its procedure. Its authoritative character is assured not only by the wide legislative experience and literary skill of the author, but also by his previous achievement, the well known "Political History of the State of New York."

Charles G. Washington, in his recently published study of Theodore Roosevelt, tells the following story illustrating the sympathy that exists between the ex-President and every class of men with whom he comes in contact: "It means," Mr. Washburn says, "that when he was hunting in Colorado several years ago he met a cowboy who had been with him with the Rough Riders in Cuba. The man came up to speak to Roosevelt, and said, 'Mr. President, I have been in jail a year for killing a gentleman.' 'How did you do it?' asked the President, meaning to inquire as to the circumstances. "Thirty-eight on a forty-five frame,' replied the man, thinking that the only interest the President had was that of a comrade who wanted to know with what kind of a tool the trick was done."

The Putnams are about to publish "The Art of Living Long," by Luigi Cornaro. "Wherein is demonstrated by the author's own example the method of preserving health to extreme old age," reads the subtitle of this quaint treatise, here translated from the Italian of the Venice edition of 1612. Cornaro was a nobleman of Venice, and an invalid up to his fortieth year, but after experimenting for more than forty years with methods described in his book he thought it due his fellow men to give them, at the age of fourscore, the result of his experiences. The interest in the subject is as keen today as it was in 1558, when this treatise was first brought into print at Padua.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 22, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.30
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1926
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-1 1/2—Tls.	6.40
Exch. @ 72.6—Mex. ...$	8.81
Peking Bar	340
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.24
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. ..$	476 1/2
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1 1/2
London	Demand	3-1 1/2
India	T.T.	231 1/2
Paris	T.T.	440 1/2
Paris	Demand	441
New York	T.T.	73 3/4
New York	Demand	73 7/8
Hongkong	T.T.	71 1/2
Japan	T.T.	68 1/2
Batavia	T.T.	175

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 5/8
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-2 3/4
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-3 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	466 1/2
New York	4 m-s.	76 3/4

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

£1	Hk. Tls.	5.66
Hk. Tls. 1	Francs.	4.98
,, ,, 1	Marks.	4.09
Gold $ 1	Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1	Yen.	1.67
,, ,, 1	Rupees.	2.63
,, ,, 1	Roubles.	2.73
,, ,, 1	Mex. $.	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 7/8
On Hankow, Demand, 103 3/8
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/4
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/4
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

BIBLE TRADE DISTURBED

Advance in Paper Doubles Cost Of Testaments

New York, April 18.—Alarm obtains among publishers of religious books and periodicals over the advances in prices of paper, ink, leather, and glue. Purchasing Agent Jennings of the Methodist Book Concern says its bills for white paper alone will advance this year by $130,000, and that ink, leather, and glue will increase the sum to $150,000. An immediate effect is the decrease in the grants of pensions to aged ministers, who receive profits from the concern's business.

The American Bible Society has just issued a statement explaining to handlers of Bibles its inability to fill orders promptly, owing to advances in prices and hindrances in railroad shipments. It is stated that the 2 cent Testaments will cost twice as much as formerly.

The Eastern Bible, prayer book, and hymnal trade, always large, is seriously handicapped this year, both by supply and by price.

Easter music is said not to be much affected. Orders for it were given long ago. More than in any previous Easter year, music will be American both in composition and in manufacture. The German supply of Easter carols is wholly cut off, and the English in great measure so. English composers have gone to the war, or are in no mood to write music. A result is that American composers are having everything their own way.

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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 20.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 9 1/4 d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 2s. 10 1/2 d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, May 19:
Spot: 2s. 9 3/4 d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 2s. 10 3/4 d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quieter after firm.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 22, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Humphreys Hkg. $6.25
Kowloon Wharves Hkg. $75.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 72.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.75
Bukits Tls. 6.15
Chempedaks Tls. 15.00
Chemor Uniteds Tls. 2.20
Java Consolidateds Tls. 22.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 20.00
Semambus Tls. 1.90
Tebongs Tls. 28.00
Ziangbes Tls. 7.00
Batu Anams Tls. 1.90
Butes Tls. 1.95
Consolidateds Tls. 4.00
Dominions Tls. 15.00
Kamuntings Tls. 9.00
Pengkalan Tls. 11.00
See Kees Tls. 8.50
Langkats Tls. 27.00
Sumatras Tls. 130
S. M. C. 5 1/2 % 1914 Tls. 90.00
S. M. C. 6% 1908 Tls. 97.50
Direct Business Reported
S. M. C. 6% debs. 1907 Tls. 97.50
S. M. C. 6% debs. 1909 Tls. 97.50
S. M. C. 6% debs. 1912 Tls. 97.50
S. M. C. 6% debs. 1913 Tls. 97.50
H. and S. Bank $710.00
Cathay (ord.) Tls. 2.00
Bukits Tls. 6.00
Bukits Tls. 6.25
Chemor Uniteds Tls. 2.20
Consolidateds Tls. 3.90
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.25
Ziangbes Tls. 7.00
Almas Tls. 15.00
Consolidateds Tls. 4:00
Dominions Tls. 15.00
Tebongs Tls. 28.00
Chempedaks Tls. 15.00
Klebangs Tls. 1.25

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 22, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Kotas Tls. 11.00 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00 cash
Almas Tls. 14.50 May
Ziangbes Tls. 7.00 June
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.50 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.50 cash
Telephones Tls. 94.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.75 cash
Direct
Java Consolidated Tls. 22.00 cash
Docks Tls. 71.50 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 7.00 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 16.00 May
Dominions Tls. 14.50 cash
S'hai Lands Inv. Debs. (6%) Tls. 98.00 cash
Bukits Tls. 5.00 cash

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PREDICT WINTER WHEAT BELOW 10-YEAR AVERAGE

Outlook Is For Comparatively High Prices, Should European War Continue

Washington, D. C., April 26.—It seems fairly well assured, according to a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which A. W. Douglas, of St. Louis, is chairman, that the winter wheat production this year will be appreciably less than that of 1914-15. In fact, according to this prediction it will be below the ten-year average of the decade 1906-1915, approximately one-third less than the harvest of 1915, or roughly speaking, around 450,000,000 bushels. The committee declared there was approximately at the time of its survey, April 8 of this year, 20 per cent less acreage standing in wheat than at the same time last year. The will be during the next six months is one which will have profound effect on the business of the country.

War Will Keep Price Up

The committee's forcast, at least for the spring and summer, is for comparatively high prices in wheat, since at the time of observation there did not seem to be any likelihood of the crop approaching the yield of last year. This estimate is based on a continuation of European hostilities. Should peace come, however, and the Dardanelles be opened, releasing what is generally thought to be the accumulated surplus of wheat in Russia, there would undoubtedly be a decline in price. What this decline would be, the committee says, can only be a matter of conjecture, but any decline particularly during the harvesting season or afterwards when the wheat is placed on the market, it is pointed out, is bound to have an unfavorable effect on the farmer and in all likelihood induce him to curtail free purchasing on his part.

Fate of Holdings

Another factor in the situation is the large surplus carried over from last eyar. As a rule, the National Chamber committee says, the farmer who is in a position to hold his wheat will only sell it when it reaches a price in accordance with his ideas. It is the expressed belief that a great majority of the farmers at this time have the ability to carry their grain for quite a time if they so wish. Should it appear, however, with the coming of peace, that the high price of wheat is ended for the time being, it is more than likely that large holdings will be thrown upon the market with the effect of further lowering the price.

The National Chamber authorities declare the condition is lower than for a number of years. This is attributed to winter killing, the ravages of the Hessian fly in certain sections, and the drought which prevailed in others. In the latter sections, however, there have been general and abundant rains since the first of April which have materially improved conditions. The condition is generally good throughout the West and the Northwest, all the Rocky Mountain states, and on the Pacific Coast, though still in general not quite so good as in 1915. As a whole, it is somewhat better in the south central states than last year. It is also better in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

Where Acreage Is Less

The decrease in acreage has been greatest in the large wheat growing states, and particularly marked in the central West, or, according to the committee, Kansa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Iowa. It is due to unfavorable weather last fall during the planting time and to an unusual amount of winter killing, which was mentioned above. This caused an abandoned acreage much larger than the ayerage. As a result much land will be plowed up and replanted to oats and corn. There is not much change in the acreage in Nebraska and the southwestern states, except in Oklahoma and Texas where the acreage is also less than last year. In the western, Pacific Coast, eastern and southern states the acreage is much the same as last year.

Following its estimate of the situation, the National Chamber committee tells the story of wheat at length. It explains where, when and how it is grown and something of its enemies. Figures shown in a chart which the committee submits demonstrate the fallacy of a pronouncement that the prices of grain foods have shown an advancing tendency of late years. A curve of prices shows that for over fifty years there has been no decided tendency either towards advances or declines but merely a series of indeterminate fluctuations that indicate nothing in particular and lend no support to any theory.

"This, too, in spite of the unprecedented and abnormal demand caused by the European war, with consequent high prices," the committee goes on. "It requires no gift of prophecy to realize that with peace must come a cessation of this demand, the releasing of the pent-up Russian surplus, and consequent declines in prices that can be stayed only by crop disasters in this country and other surplus wheat producting nations, so that the next phase of the curve at that time will in all likelihood be downward."

U.S. Leads Wheat Growers

Taking the largest crops raised in any year since 1912 in the great wheat growing nations of the world the order of precedence as to production, according to a table prepared by the National Chamber committee, is as follows:

	Year.	Bushels.
United States ...	1915	1,011,505,000
Russia	1913	837,977,000
India	1915	383,376,000
Canada	1915	336,258,000
France	1913	321,000,000
Austria Hungary	1913	232,193,000
The Argentine..	1913	187,391,000

As regards individual states the following is the order of precedence of the largest producers either in 1914 or 1915:

	Year.	Bushels.
Kansas	1914	177,200,000
North Dakota ..	1915	151,970,000
Minnesota	1915	73,420,000
Nebraska	1915	72,154,000
South Dakota ..	1915	63,762,000

It is significant that the large crops are the result of large production per acre rather than large acreage. Two instances below illustrate this:

	Acreage.	Yield per Acre. bushels.	Total Yield.
1903	49,465,000	12.9	637,822,000
1912	45,814,000	15.9	730,267,000

Lands Continue Fertile

There is a generally prevailing opinion that our yields per acre are steadily decreasing and that our farm lands are losing their fertility. The following figures are in direct contradiction to this belief.

Yields per Acre.

Average.	Bushels.
1890-1899	13.2
1900-1909	14.1
1905-1914	14.8
1914	16.6
1915	16.9

"Those in touch with the actual situation know, on the contrary, the National Chamber committee concludes, "that we are on the threshold of slow but steady improvement and increased efficiency in all forms of agriculture."

THE SUBMARINE LOSSES

6 Per Cent. of British Tonnage Has Been Affected

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, in a report on merchant shipping losses, made public in London, gives the following statement of total losses to shipping from the beginning of the war to March 23:

Losses to belligerents.

Steamers—British, 379, of 1,320,000 tons; French, four, of 14,000 tons; Belgian, ten, of 30,000 tons; Russian, twenty-seven, of 42,000 tons; Italian, twenty-one, of 70,000 tons; Japanese, three, of 19,000 tons.

Sailing vessels—British, twenty-one, of 19,000 tons; French, twelve, of 18,000 tons; Russian, eight, of 7,000 tons; Italian, six, of 3,000 tons.

Trawlers—British, 237; French, 7; Belgian, 2.

Losses to neutrals—(Steamers.)—Norway, fifty, of 96,000 tons; Denmark, eighteen, of 33,000 tons; Sweden, thirty-five, of 42,000 tons; Holland, twenty-two, of 74,000 tons; United States, six, of 16,000 tons; Greece, eleven, of 22,000 tons; Spain, four, of 9,000 tons; Persia, one, of 750 tons; Portugal, one, of 625 tons.

Sailing vessels—Norway, twenty-two, of 20,000 tons; Denmark, ten, of 1,600 tons; Sweden, seven, of 2,000 tons; Holland, two of 225 tons; United States, one, of 176 tons.

Trawlers—Denmark, one; Holland, seven.

The loss to British steam shipping, says the report, is less than four per cent. of the total number of vessels under the British flag and slightly more than six per cent. of the total tonnage. The French loss in steamers is about seven per cent. of the total French tonnage, while the Russian loss is five per cent. and the Italian four and one-half per cent.

In further comment, Admiral Bridge details the amount of merchant shipping built in France and Great Britain since the beginnig of the war, and shows that their losses have virtually been made good thereby.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Business on the Shanghai Stock Exchange for the two weeks previous to the one under review had been so dull that the effect of such important factors as the runs on the Bank of China, and the Bank of Territorial Development, and the closing of the Bank of Communications, seemed to have but comparatively small outward effect on such an apathetic market. What little business existed was certainly more difficult to transact, but there was not the decided slump which might have been expected to accompany such financial disturbances. A certain feeling of relief, however, is reflected in today's and yesterday's market at the partial restoration of Chinese public confidence in certain of these banks. Prices of a few Rubbers have risen, and a better tone prevails. The main factor in the market, however, continues to be the course of exchange. All classes of stocks are affected by a continuation of the present high rates in exchange, and investment stocks such as Lands and Debentures show a decline on previously recorded rates.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers.
10½ Canton Road, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$710 Sa.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay, pref	6.15 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	175
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire	$380 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	97s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$110 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83 1/2 S.
Hongkong Wharf	$75 1/2 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 90 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 134
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2
International	Tls. 75 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 31 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 81
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$101 Sa.
Green Island	$8.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 27 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$7.10 B.
Weeks	$18 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11 3/4 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 1/4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.95 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.20 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 15 B.
Cheng	Tls. 4 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 4 B.
Dominion	Tls. 15 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 9 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karan	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11 1/4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 B.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.35 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.20 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 19 1/4 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13 1/4 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.30 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2.95 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11.65.
Tebong	Tls. 28 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 90 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls 23
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 288 3/4.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 20 was 138 tons and for May 21, 118 tons."

ART SMITH MAY NOT FLY AGAIN IN JAPAN

Aviator, After Attack By Osaka Crowd, Declares He'll Cancel Engagements

28 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED

Birdman Demands an Apology For Treatment Received—Machine Was Damaged

Tokio, May 16.—Mr. Art Smith, the American aviator was attacked and injured by a section of the spectators on May 14 at Osaka where he was scheduled to give an exhibition. Mr Smith's injuries received when he was struck on the head by a stone are not dangerous, yet they were painful and necessitated his being removed to a hospital. He stated yesterday that he would cancel all of his contracts for future flights in Japan.

It was reported from Osaka last night that Mr. Smith has agreed to carry out his contracts for flights at Toyama, Kanazawa and Gifu, although he had declared that he would cancel all his engagements and return home. So far, however, he has not been prevailed upon to fly again at Osaka. It has not been confirmed that he will fly again in Japan.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Wild, Mr. Smith's assistant, was also injured when the crowd made an assault with stones. His injuries are not serious. Mr. Smith's machine was also damaged.

The authorities in Osaka began an investigation of the riot on the aviation grounds immediately after it occurred. Twenty-eight persons have been arrested.

How the Riot Started

According to dispatches received from Osaka yesterday the trouble was due to a Japanese named Amemori, who arranged the flights. In the program published it was announced that Mr. Smith would loop the loop once at noon and then at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The weather was exceptionally good and the enthusiasm that the people of Osaka showed towards the flights of the American aviator tempted Amemori to change the program and schedule the aviator to fly at 1.30 o'clock and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, so that as many spectators as possible might be attracted before the flights commenced.

He arranged with Mr. Smith, but did not announce it to the spectators. That was why they began rioting when Mr. Smith did not appear on time.

Complaints are also made against the police authorities, especially against Mr. Niizuma, Director of Police Affairs of the Osaka municipal government, who was at the grounds at the time of the accident. It is charged that he did not attempt in any way to interfere with the crowd. It was Lieut.-General Nagaoka, President of the National Aviation Association, who, amid the turmoil, exposed himself before the angry crowd and attempted to appease them.

Crowd Numbered 150,000

It is estimated that 150,000 people had thronged into the large grounds at Ichioka-machi. There were, *rikisha* races and then baby-automobile contests, but no flights. Mr. Smith did not appear, although it was nearly noon. The spectators became impatient and some of them went to the office of the management and complained against the manager and other officials. Mr. Seki, deputy-mayor of Osaka, was made a target of abuse. Meanwhile some spectators left their seats and rushed to the aeroplane. The policemen and officials attempted to stop them but in vain. They began throwing stones at the machine. Mr. Wild and some others did all in their power to protect the machine from harm, finally throwing a canvas over it.

Tried a Ruse Then

Meanwhile they put the engine in motion, thinking that if they did so the spectators would be appeased. But the crowd became more and more unruly, and they continued throwing stones at the aeroplane. Fights occurred here and there between the police, mounted and otherwise, and the spectators. Mr. Wild jumped on the machine and tried to cover it, when one stone struck him on the head. Some of the spectators finally mounted the machine, and tried to pull the wings apart. Several policemen and spectators were injured in the fight that followed.

When Mrs. Smith Arrived

A little after noon Mr. Smith was taking luncheon with Lieut.-General Nagaoka at the Osaka Hotel, when he was requested by telephone to appear to the grounds at once. He rushed there as requested, and to his great surprise he found the people in the grounds in an angry state, and fights going on between the spectators and officials of the management on the machine. Soon after he arrived a stone struck him on the head. General Nagaoka mounted the machine, and attempted to quiet the crowd. Application was even made to the authorities to send more policemen. Meanwhile the aviator got on his machine and finally succeeded in ascending. He flew to Naruo and then returned to Osaka where he received treatment at a hospital.

Twenty-eight persons were arrested by the Osaka police in connection with the rioting.

News Brevities

Mr. S. S. Skinner, an American teacher at the Shanghai Public School for Boys, was given a hearty send-off on Sunday morning, when he boarded the tender for the Kamakura Maru, which is taking him home to Seattle. Over forty boys were at the jetty, and three lusty cheers were given in his honor. This was Mr. Skinner's farewell visit to the East, and the boys were loth to part with him, for he made himself a very popular master during his short stay.

* * *

We are requested by the China Coast Officers' Guild to state that the report that the officers of the Monmouthshire declined during the recent dispute to move the ships of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company is without foundation. On further investigation the Guild learned that the officers had not been asked to move the vessels.

* * *

The advertising business of Chester, Cowen and Co. has been taken over by the Oriental Press.

* * *

The Norwegian Lloyd Insurance Co., Ltd., of Christiania, has opened a branch office at 4 Foochow Road, for the transaction of fire and marine business. Mr. E. G. Tait has been appointed general manager for the Far East.

* * *

In celebration of Empire Day, the 24th inst., the Astor House Hotel announces a ball and supper. Dancing will begin at 10.30 p.m.

* * *

The Bank of Communications remained closed as usual yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. M. A. Youngson, who broke both arms in a ricsha accident Friday, is improving rapidly. She is at the General Hospital and it is said that it will be some time before she will be well enough to be taken home.

PRINCETON LAUDS FRANCE

Resolution Signed by Professors and Students Going to Joffre

Princeton, N. J., April 19.—Because they have been told that the soldiers in the trenches of France are in doubt as to the attitude of this country toward the struggle in which they are engaged, a number of the faculty and students at Princeton have prepared a resolution assuring the soldiers of the sympathy of the signers. It is to be sent to General Joffre and the promise has been made that it will be communicated to the troops as an order of the day.

The petition was prepared yesterday and is today circulating around the camps. Howard Russell Butler is Chairman of the committee that is working on the resolution, other members being Professor Edward Capps, Professor Christian Gauss, William Prall, and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft. The resolution reads:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, residing at Princeton, N. J., holding in grateful memory the priceless aid given by France to this nation in its struggle for independence, and profoundly moved by the glorious part plaped by our great sister republic in the present world war, desire earnestly to express to you, the officers and soldiers of France, now so magnificently defending the cause of right and justice, our unbounded admiration for your courage, your heroism, and self-sacrifice, our heartfelt sympathy for your hardships and sufferings, and our grateful acknowledgment of the debt we owe you for your service in defending the highest ideals of civilization for the benefit of all mankind.

"Morally you have already triumphed, and we look forward with unshakable confidence to your ultimate victory.

"Vive la France."

DEMAND FOR LUMBER

How Exports to South America May Be Largely Increased

With greater care exercised as to dimensions, coupled with an advertising and educational propaganda, the United States is assured of a steady and increased demand for lumber in South America. This was the view expressed last month by R. E. Simmons, a special investigator for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the New York office of the bureau. Mr. Simmons, who is regularly attached to the Federal Forestry Service, resigned temporarily in order to undertake the inquiry for the bureau.

He recently returned to America from South America, where he had been since May, 1914. His survey was very complete and will form the subject of a comprehensive report to be issued in Washington by the bureau.

"The United States," said Mr. Simmons, "will be called upon to supply South America for a good many years to come with lumber amounting annually to from 750,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 feet board measure for building finish purposes. In order to build up export trade it behooves American lumber manufacturers to correct the many causes of trade complaint and controversies which have characterized dealings in South America, particularly along the East Coast."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

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Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
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Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
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London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	 1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose crédit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1918.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... „	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	..... „	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chen, Sub-Manager

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital ..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up
Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah for Hankow:—Mr. K. C. Li, and Mrs. Gustichy.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing for Tientsin:—Mrs. F. Kendall and 2 children, Mr. Logoffe, Mr. Cocart, Mr. Gourand, Mr. Danneson, Mr. Paoli, Mr. Bennevelt, Mr. Reyneaux, Mr. Golcomb, and Mr. and Mrs. Norrie.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m. on the 26th inst.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. on the 26th instant.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 23rd, 24th and 25th

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL
Written by Arthur B. REEVE, the well-known Novelist and the Creator of "Craig Kennedy" stories.
To-night Showing 11th and 12th Episodes, entitled:
"THE HOUR OF THREE"
and
"CHINA TOWN"
Patrons remember that the Great Film is nearing its climax and is consequently becoming of extraordinary interest.

PATHE'S GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest

"COLONEL HEBZA LIAR, CHAMPION BOXER"
Comic Cartoon by Bray

"ROUGH BUT ROMANTIC" L-KO Comedy

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In Mirth-provoking Comedy, entitled:
"THE FACE ON THE BAR-ROOM FLOOR"

LYCEUM THEATRE

Coming Shortly! Coming Shortly!!

Direct from the Bandman Empire Theatre, Calcutta, the London Palladium and Principal Theatres and Musical Halls throughout Great Britain

- THE -

HUMPHREY BISHOP

LONDON STAR COMPANY
PRESENTS
A HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME
INCLUDING THE

"Wedgwood Classics"

A high-class Pot-Pourri of Grand and Light Opera, Classical Dancing and Posing.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S USUAL PRICES.

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
ON
Tuesday, May 23rd

LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF
THE THREE YAKOWLEFFS
The World Famous Artists
In New Dances

Complete New Selection
OF
Moving Pictures

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, May 27
at 9.15 p.m.
CONCERT
Mme. Foret
(Soprano)
Costume Recital
French and English Songs

Under the Auspices of American Woman's Club.

9824

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME
For
23rd, 24th and 25th May, 1916
SHOWING
A Good Selection
OF
Interesting
New Pictures

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Visit the
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.
Every Evening 9.15 p.m.
Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.
For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For
Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, 23rd, 24th and 25th May, 1916

1.— "THE GREAT WAR"
4 Reels
The film taken with the authorization of the French Military Authorities
2. "UNWELCOME CHAPERON"
Comedy
3.— "HER FRIEND WAS A BANDIT"
Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 25	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
.. 25	..	New York via Panama	Bloemfontien	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 31	..	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
June 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	P.M.	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 5	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 7	noon	Tacoma	Itsukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 12	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hasel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Montcagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 22	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Wakanoura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24	D.L.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Fooksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	5.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 27	7.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakual maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 3	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 26	..	Java Ports	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
.. 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	D.L.	London	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	D.L.	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 4	7.00*	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	D.L.	London via Cape	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.			

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 23	1.00	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	A.M.	Hongkong	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 23	A.M.	Amoy	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 24	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	6.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	D.L.	Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	..	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 23	D.L.	Newchwang	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	10.00*	Chefoo	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 2-	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 26	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 27	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 23	M.M.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 21	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
May 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W.
May 22	Hongkong	Ceylon	3267	Sw.	E. F A.	
May 22	Hongkong	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	
May 22		Yechigo maru	1651	Jap.		
May 22	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 22	Foochow	Haean	837	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 22	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
May 22	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. K. K.	N.Y.K.W.
May 22	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.W.
May 22	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 22	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	N. S. C. W.
May 22	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 21	Seattle	Kamakura maru	3696	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	Tientsin	Kweichow	1215	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	Europe	Kaga maru	1808	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	Takao via Foochow	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 21	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1908	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 21	London	Oanfa	5810	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co
.. 21	Wuhu	Sequoya	3318	Br.	A. P. Co.
.. 21	Moji	St. Albans	2538	Br.	G. L. & Co.
.. 21	Swatow, Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 22	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 22	Japan	Katori maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 22	Nagasaki	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.
.. 22	Suminoye	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 22	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 22	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	Newchwang	Holhow	896	Br.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, May 23 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tls. No. 3256

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, May 24 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on June 1. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
May 20	Hongkong	Astemis	3068	Nor	Thoresan & Co	
May 20	Hongkong	Andre Lebon	7375	Fr.	Cie M.M.	W. W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
May 19	Japan	Bloemfontien	2142	Br.	S. Tomes	B XII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
May 21	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	
May 21	Hongkong	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
May 19	New Orleans	Eburna	2957	Br.	A. P. Co.	
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p.
May 18	San Francisco	Floridian	4311	Am	Dodwell & Co.	P. W. E.
May 21	Hongkong	Fooksang	1987	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 19	Chefoo	Holhow	896	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
May 21	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	
May 21	Japan	Hirado maru	885	Jap.		
May 20	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 21	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 21	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	S. O. C. W.
May 17	Japan	Monmouthshire	3197	Br.	J. M. & Co.	B I
May 20	Japan	Melville Dollar	921	Am	R. Dollar Co.	11 p.
May 21		Paling maru	1435	Jap.	M. B. K.	
May 21	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 30	Tsingtao	Silkiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dce 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	K. N. D. W.
May 14	Ningpo	Shunchang	839	Chi.	Fukien S.N.Co.	9 p
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p.
May 20		Sapporo maru	1537	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
May 21	Tientsin	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 21	Chefoo	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 20	Amoy	Tjitaroem	3667	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.	
May 20	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. K. K.	L.P.DW.
May 21	Japan	Take maru	760	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
May 21	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
May 21	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDUW
May 21	Amoy	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 20	Japan	Wakamatzu maru	1664	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
May 21	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	F. & Co	

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	May 17	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Mann

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Pushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on28th instant. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Peleus left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ningchow left Kuchinotzu for Shanghai at 10 p.m. on Sunday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Idamenues left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday morning.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Chefoo Tsingtao and Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Swatow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus left Chingwangtao on Sunday and is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Nagasaki at 3.30 p.m. on Sunday, the 21st instant, sailed for Kobe at 5 a.m. yesterday, and is due to arrive at the latter port at 5 p.m. today.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m. yesterday, sailed at 4 p.m. and is due at Woosung at 4 a.m. on Wednesday, May 24. She will be despatched for Hongkong on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Watt and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. John Vine, Mr. A. Catoire, Mr. P. W. Massey, Mr. J. B. Katz, Mr. John C. Hansan, Mr. G. B. Sabelstram, Mr. T. Ozawa, Mr. J. Kasahara, Mr. W. Hayashi, Mr. J. Ahamatsu, Mr. Hido, Mrs. T. Onizuka.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Misses. Jewell, Abercrombie and M. H. Jewell.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. J. A. Dyk, R. D. Kienlen and L. S. Fek.

Per I.-C. s.s. Fooksang from Hongkong:—Mr. L. Petersen.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Miss Rachel Garst, Messrs. Alexander Paul, R. W. Campbell and James Nutter.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Mr. A. H. Harris.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Miss A. Coring, Mrs. Bigdan, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Braun, Mr. Ralph, and Mr. A. K. Rodger.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Miss N. Brown, and Dr. D. Forcester.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines to Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	.... June	2
Empress of Asia	.... ..	16
Monteagle	..... July	1
Empress of Russia	.. ..	14
Empress of Japan	.... July	28
Empress of Asia	.... Aug.	11
Monteagle	.... Sept.	2
Empress of Asia	.... Oct.	7

For further information apply to
A. J. BLAISDELL, *Gen. Agent, Pass. Dept.*
L. E. N. RYAN, *Agent.*
Tel. 1668
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June	3
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	21
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug.	18
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct.	7
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov.	4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May	23
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July	11
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug.	8
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept.	26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	2
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	30
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept.	16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*
Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Hazel Dollar . . . . about June 28th

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JUNE 26, SEPT. 1, NOV. 7.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 12, AUG. 18, OCT. 23.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Business and Official Notices

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company at 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

NOTICE is also given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 22nd to the 25th day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 17th May, 1916.

9772

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

9372

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a Britisher (married), who has a thorough knowledge of general office work, bookkeeping, and thoroughly understands the import and export market. Moderate salary, with prospects, would be preferred. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

9836-M-28

A WELL-EXPERIENCED Chinese seeks employment as a market shroff or compradore. Has knowledge of all lines of export business (manufactured articles and Chinese produce) and intimate acquaintance with Chinese dealers. Good reference, if required. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

9817-J-1

EXPERIENCED NURSE (British) desires situation in Shanghai. Disengaged second week in June. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

9819-M-28

POSITION WANTED by an American, as book-keeper and office assistant. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

9779-M-24

POSITION WANTED by Chinese gentleman as travelling interpreter or general assistant for outport. Has good knowledge of English and French. Speaks Mandarin, Shanghai and Canton dialects. A-1 reference. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

9766-M23

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

INVESTMENTS

ADVERTISER wishes to invest some capital to secure management or other suitable position, hotel or other business. Has good all-round knowledge. Reply Investment, c-o THE CHINA PRESS.

9696

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, house, containing 4-6 rooms, in Western district. Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.

9831-M-25

WANTED, a flat of 2-4 rooms, near French park. Modern conveniences. Immediate occupation. Reply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.

9826-M-24

WANTED, immediately, in Frenchtown, an airy house, with garden, for Chinese of honorable family, returned from America. Rent $100 to $150. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

9802-M-26

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

In the Courts

The case of Odanaka against S. S. Karanje was again adjourned yesterday in the British Supreme Court.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, with Mr. A. Matsuokn, appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. D. McNeill, with Mr. W. S. Fleming for defendant.

Mr. Wilkinson said the defence was a highly technical one. His learned friend had spoken at length of the bargains and notes of contracts being in Japanese. But the receipts were not in Japanese but in English. There were sufficient English documents to show there was nothing in the nature of a conspiracy.

His Lordship—You mean to say with your clients?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes.

His Lordship—Oh, no; I do not think you need deal with that.

Continuing, Mr. Wilkinson said there was nothing extraordinary in plaintiffs dealing with the Japanese partner in defendant firm, nor would it have been extraordinary if all the documents had been in Japanese. Counsel then went on to deal with the Partnership Act from which, he said, Mr. McNeill had quoted "sound snippets." Karanje was certainly the principal monied man in the defendant firm.

There were two Rows in his name and those were the Rows of Row and Co. Plaintiffs knew that Taguchi was a partner, who took their money, had authority to conduct the business of the hong. It made no difference even if all the chops used were absolute forgeries. His clients had done all they had to do. They got a receipt bearing out an actual fact, namely, that they paid the money to somebody in the office.

His Lordship—Do you mean to say it was paid to a partner?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes. To Taguchi.

His Lordship—Do you say that if a man makes a contract with a partner in a certain business in the office and pays him, later on, money on account that all his partners are liable?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, unless he has received notice otherwise.

His Lordship—Then I am against you.

Sikawei Weather Report

21.—Very fine clear hot weather in our regions. Rain in Formosa and in Kwangtung. Depressions in Liaotung, on the Eastern Sea and on the China Sea.

Anticyclone over the Pacific.

22.—Very fine weather with light S.E. breezes; heavy dew. Barometer slowly rising.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, May 22, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		756.95	758.19
" Inches		29.80	29.85
Variation mm. for 24 h		†1.77	†1.22
Variation mm. for 12 h		†0.63	†0.80
Wind	Direction	ESE	ESE
	Kilom per hour	7	14
	Miles	4.3	8.7
Temperature	Cen	15°2	19 6
	Fahr	59.4	67.3
Humidity: co		90	73
Nebulosity: 5-10		7	9
Rainfall mm		–	–
Rainfall inches		–	–

Shipping Bulletins

Nothing of further interest has been learnt about the fire on the Kinling. Many of the native passengers were brought down by the N. K. K. s.s. Talee Maru, and many others reached Shanghai by rail. The crew are still standing by the ship, which has been gutted.

* * *

The C. M. S. N. Co. have released the following vessels for a period of six months each on time charter: Chiyuen, Kungping, Hsinkong, Hsinchang, Tungwah, and the charter of several others is being arranged. The charter price for the Kunping is $40,000, the Tungwah $22,500, and the Yushun $25,000. All these vessels are being chartered by Chinese merchants in Bangkok, as there is a great lack of tonnage down South at present.

Some of the vessels have already been delivered. The new charterers are placing these vessels on the Hongkong-Hongsay-Singapore-Bangkok line. The reason why so many ships are required for Southern ports and especially for Bangkok is that, before the war, there were about 300 Norwegian vessels in Siam, but when the war started they all, with the exception of about 35 vessels, went home.

* * *

B. and S. also have several of their ships on time charter. It has also been learnt that the B. and S. and the I.-C. S. N. Co. have chartered the Yushun and the Kungping from the China Merchants for two trips, from Hongkong to Hongay, for the present month.

* * *

The China Merchants have decided to commence paying the increased salaries to the officers and engineers of their ships, along with the other two companies. This ought to be welcome news for members of the C. M. company.

Obituary

Mrs. McCrone

Mrs. Isabella McCrone, wife of Mr. W. D. McCrone, died yesterday at No. 26 Kungping Road. She was 46 years old. Mr. McCrone is with the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company. The funeral service will be held at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Star Garage Co.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body—building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Better Light Lighter Bills

If Metal lamps are used to replace Carbon lamps, THREE times as much light may be obtained for the same expenditure of electricity.

PRICES OF LAMPS

Candle Power	Price
16, 25, 32 and 50	Tls. 0.50 each
100	" 1.00 "
200	" 3.00 "

Lamps obtainable at above prices from

Municipal Electricity Department

Showroom: 471-2 Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

RUBBER GOODS

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER, A.G.
SHANGHAI.

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert " " "	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
" " (Ivorine ")	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.
A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

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Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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THE CHINA AMERICAN TRADING Co. (Inc.)

TIENTSIN, CHINA

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3			Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2 71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19 26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221			8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	0 54	12 26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng dep.	22.4[illegible]	10 02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
		421			10
9			dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	24.50
6.00	9.23		arr. Pangpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.30	13.18		dep. Pangpu arr.	14.42	14.18
11.50	13 23	523	dep. Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
18.02	17.07	6 1	arr. Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50
19.53	18.23	6 2			

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.[illegible]	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.10	198	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.		7.18	11.48	12.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.08	arr. Tsiningchow dep.		6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.29	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.32		4.54	7.09	A.M.
.. .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.22
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
dep	10.57		7.15	1.06	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.22
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.43
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.36		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN ..	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.[illegible]
KIANGWAN ..	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.[illegible]
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.[illegible]

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang .. arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
.. dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai ..		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing .. arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
dep.	7.30	10.18	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah .. arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An ..	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow .. arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kau .. arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kau .. dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow .. arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.13
.. dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An ..		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.49
Yeh Zah .. arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing .. arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.36
dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai ..	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang .. arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South .. arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao .. dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
.. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow .. arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
.. dep.	8.21				3.46	
Zah Kau .. arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kau .. dep.	9 00				5.10	
Hangchow .. arr.	9.19				5.33	
.. dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kai Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
.. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.29
Kon Zen Chiao .. arr.	9.59	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesrooms at 135-136A SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

Wednesday, the 24th inst.

at 10 a.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Wash Stand, Teapoys, Arm Chairs, Card Tables, Hat Stands, Dining Room Tables & Chairs, Axminster Carpets, Sofas, Kodak, Piano, Cloth Stand Towel Racks and and a lot of Chines Curios, Porcelain, Brasses, & Bronze, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

The China Land & Building Co., Ltd.

Favoured with instructions from

The Mortgagees,

Will sell by Public Auction, without Reserve, in their offices

125 SZECHUEN ROAD

on

Wednesday, May 24th, 1916

at 11 p.m.

That piece of Land known as B. C. Lot 8138 (Cad. Lot No. 997, Eastern District) measuring in area Mow 1 Fun 8 Li 7 and Hau 8, according to Title Deed and situated on Yochow Road.

Plan and Title Deed of the Lot and condition of sale may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, who are prepared to receive private offers before the day of Sale. 9778

The Cathay Trust, Limited

Holders of "Ordinary" Shares are hereby notified that Coupon No. 4 (Tls. 5 per coupon) is payable at the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after the 17th May, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries & General Managers.

9768

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class $30.—Return $45.
2 Class $20.—Return $30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER 皮象 PILSENER 酒牌 PILSENER ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

EMPIRE DAY

Wednesday, 24th May

Ball and Supper

at

Astor House Hotel

Dancing begins at 10.30 p.m.

9843-M-24

The Shanghai Bon Marche

17 NANKING ROAD

Giving-up-Business Sale

Gents.' and Boys' Straw Hats

Price **$1.00** each

NOTICE

The Norwegian Lloyd Insurance Co., Ltd., of Christiania, Norway

This Company has opened a Branch Office at No. 4 Foochow Road for the transaction of Fire and Marine Insurance business, and is now prepared to accept Foreign and Chinese Risks at the lowest current rates.

E. G. TAIT,
General Manager.

NOTICE

The Norwegian Lloyd Insurance Co., Ltd., of Christiania, Norway

We have appointed Mr. E. G. Tait General Manager of the above Company for the Far East.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALF. L. WHIST,
Managing Director.

9841-M-23-25

The undersigned beg to tender their thanks to the Chief Officer and Members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, The International Cotton Mill, B.A.T. Co., Officers and Crew of the U.S.S. "Wilmington," and all others who kindly assisted in checking the fire at their Pootung godown on Saturday night, the 20th inst., and by their efforts prevented it from spreading to the adjacent buildings.

Carlowitz & Co.

Shanghai, May 22, 1916.

9835-M.-23-25

E. SHING & CO.

(Established 1887)

114A SZECHUEN ROAD.

'Phone 1266.

JOB PRINTING

BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.

Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing office with additional machinery. The public are requested to note that we have no other branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.

E. SHING & CO.

9534

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

Dainty Lingerie

Such as:

Night-Gowns
Princess-Slips,
Petticoats,
Chemises,
Camisoles,
etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Shoes (all sizes)

Just Unpacked

at

HILL & CO'S.

129 North Soochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

Depots are now open

for

the sale of

Machine Made ICE

at

Hongkew Market	6—10
Maloo Market	A.M.
Wayside Market	4—6
60 Avenue Joffre	P.M.

10 lbs. Ice will be given in exchange for a Metal Check.

Checks are now on sale at the Company's offices, 8 Thorne Road.

20 Checks Price $3.00

Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

9528

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Dominion Rubber Company Limited

AT a meeting of Directors, held on the 18th May, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per share, to be paid on and after 15th June, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
MEYER AND MEASOR,
General Managers and Secretaries.

9799

In The United States Court For China

In the Matter of the Estate of Francis Blackwell Forbes, Deceased.

PURSUANT to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Francis Blackwell Forbes, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to William B. Sutherland, Ancillary Administrator of his estate, on or before November 1st, 1916; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator.

William B. Sutherland,
Ancillary Administrator,
c.-o. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
Shanghai, China.

9596

IF YOU WANT YOUR

PROPERTY

LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA

now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage

ANTIMONY ORE

9429

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the SHANGHAI SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED, will be held at Head Office of the Company, at 38, Canton Road, Shanghai, on Today, the 23rd day of May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

Notice is also given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 18th to 23rd day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,

Shanghai, May 13, 1916.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9731

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of The Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Today, the 23rd May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9644

LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that a draft "Word Tien" (天字 No. 50, by Dong Yuen Cheung, Peking (北京同元莊) for Zee Tai Cheung Bank (泰祥銀號), payable to Kwang Yue Ho (光裕號), Shanghai Taels 1,115, has been lost. The public are warned against accepting same, as it has been declared null and void.

KWANG YUE HO.
(光裕號)

9798

Shanghai Horticulural Society

THE Annual Spring Flower Show will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, May 30th, instant. Exhibitors are requested to note that no vegetables, herbs excepted, may be shown in pots.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Sec.

9805

Woollens, Worsted, Stuffs and Cotton Tissues. Bradford (England) Merchants, having Excellent Connections with Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents

HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply **"Bradford,"** c/o China Publicity Bureau,
42 Great Russell Street,
LONDON, W. C.

9592

5 1/2% Russian War Loan 1916

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank begs to notify that the date of closing for the subscription to the above loan has been extended up to May 26th, new style.

Applications will be received by the Bank on the same conditions as before.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

Shanghai, 13th May, 1916.

9733

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Front room to let

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, in Central district, for 2 or 3 months, well-furnished bed-sitting-room, with bathroom. Apply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.

9842-M-25

TO LET: unfurnished, One large bedroom with bathroom and one sitting room, including electric light, etc; moderate rental; Range Road. Apply Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

9816-e.o.d.-M-31

TO LET, two large well-furnished rooms. Apply to Mrs. Geibel, 19, North Szechuen Road.

9680

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, flat facing Park, three rooms, 1 bathroom. All comforts for summer, with board.

9717-M-21

TO LET, furnished, by a German couple, two large, cheerful rooms, facing south, near French Park. Apply 67, Route Vallon.

9723-M-31

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a Chinese compradore, willing to make a substantial deposit and to work actively on salary and commission, for a well-known local firm engaged in the import and export business. Excellent prospects. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

9822

WANTED, stenographer and typist, with knowledge of light book-keeping, in an American firm. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.

9823-M-24

WANTED a reliable Chinese gentleman as compradore for import firm. Good chance for right man who is able to deposit from Tls. 5,000 to Tls. 10,000 cash as security. Monopoly article for dispensaries and stores. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

9783

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, the top floor above The International Cleaning Office, opposite Race Course, F-126 Bubbling Well Road. Inquire within.

9764-M-28

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET, in Avenue Joffre, 6 rooms, garden, stable. Rent Tls. 65 per month, inclusive taxes. Can be let furnished if required. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.

9752-M-23

SUMMER RESORT (Chefoo), to let for the summer months, a partly-furnished, 4-roomed new house, with servants' quarters, in best position on the beach. Balance of furniture can be hired. Rent moderate. Please apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

9806

A WELL-FURNISHED flat or rooms, with verandah, to let, with every convenience, at low rent. Apply to 8, Ward Road.

9808-M-26

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Mission Compound, in new French Concession, to let, from July 1st; furnished if desired. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

9773

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone. West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9684

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL KINDS of Sewing Machines repaired at reasonable charges at Singer Sewing Machine Co., P474 Nanking Road. 'Phone 2736.

9844-M-28

APARTMENTS WANTED

GERMAN gentleman wants room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, facing south, in quiet situation, preferably near Rifle Range; must be cheap. Reply stating terms, to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.

9834-M-25

FURNISHED or unfurnished room wanted, without board, by two bachelors (British), near Bund, from June 1st. State terms. Particulars to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

9833-M-23

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED MANDARIN teacher has time at night for more pupils. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

9789-M-23

Exchange and Mart

SMALL LOT of scarce war stamps to be had. Apply immediately to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.

9839-M-23

WANTED to buy, a piece of land, 10 or 15 mow or so; preferably with a house on it. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.

9837-J-2

FOR SALE, a few treadle sewing machines, prices from $35 to $40. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

9789-M-24

CRUDE RUBBER, one roll, and three rolls of unvulcanized rubber for sale. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

9813-M-23

A BARGAIN, sound investment. For sale, one lot with Chinese houses built thereon, in the vicinity of Carter Road. Rental income, $10,050 per annum; all houses occupied. Good growing locality. Will sell at a reasonable price. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

9818-M-24

FOR SALE, one lady's "Innovation" trunk, price $40. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

9801-M-23

PIANO FOR SALE, Rosenkranz make. Good opportunity. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.

9840-M-23-25

2½-h.p., Shaw motor attachment (new), to fit any make of bicycle, for sale. Will make any bicycle a motor-cycle. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

9813-M-23

PATHE gramophone records wanted: must be in good condition and moderate price. Particulars and price, to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.

9820-M-24

SEWING MACHINES; a few new and second-hand ones for sale. Excellent manufacture. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.

9814-M-23

BULL TERRIER bitch, wanted. Must be well bred. Liberal price paid. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

9789

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11